The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 44. MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY---$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The Bank of Casinova, N. Y., has closed its doors.

—Charlotte Cushman's estate is valued at $400,000.

—Victor Emanuel is in Naples to attend the carnival.

—The funeral of Charlotte Cushman takes place in Boston to-day.

—The two mayors of St. Louis are still struggling for the office.

—California has just decided that its Legislature chaplains are a superfluity.

—Counsel in the Babcock case, have got their work in pretty well in the speech-making line.

—Disraeli expects that his opponents will open the cannonade against him in Parliament to-day.

—Russia takes a back seat. An official ukase forbids women exercising the functions of barrister in Russia.

—The oldest inhabitant is busy scratching his ear trying to remember weather like we are having at present.

—Kansas City, Mo., is anxious to have the new mint located there, and offers the ground and a building as an inducement.

—Dr. Butterfield, one of the best known of Pittsburgh's physicians, met with his death in a singularly sad manner yesterday.

—A case under the stringent ordinance to regulate drinking houses in Lebanon, Ohio, was decided in favor of the village by the Mayor.

—The next movement in salary reduction will be a chopping off of 10 per cent. in the stipends paid to the offices of the House at Washington.

Dr. Helmbold has again been declared insane by a commission in lunacy appointed by the court, and will be placed in a proper asylum.

—The patriotic effervescence of Pittsburgh will not slop over to any considerable extent to-morrow, the anniversary of Washington's birthday.

—The opinion prevails in Washington that some western city will be selected as the place for holding the National Democratic Convention.

—The Wisconsin Assembly has concurred in the Senate amendment to the Vance bill which repeals the Potter law, and the bill now only needs the signature of the Governor.

—England gives no more subsidies for trans-atlantic business after this year. She has given the Cunard line £50,000 and the Inman line £25,000 annually for carrying the mails.

—The Reform School investigators drew a long breath on Saturday, and then folded their tents like Arabs, who had done a good work, and silently went hence.

—The New Hampshire campaign opens in a lively manner, with odds in favor of the Republicans. The Democrats are staggering under the weight of party blunders at Washington.

—A large number of Western distillers have united in an effort to obtain from the National Treasury a refund of the amount paid by them, by law of Congress, for the Tice meter, afterwards found worthless.

—Wm. B. Reed, for many years District Attorney at Philadelphia, at one time United States Minister to China, and for several years past one of the editorial writers of the New York *World*, died in New York last Friday evening, in his seventieth year.

—A fire in the ice houses of the Knickerbocker Ice Company at Athens, N. Y., last Friday night, resulted in the destruction of eight buildings and about 40,000 tons of ice. The loss in machinery, buildings and ice is estimated at $325,000; insured in New York.

—It is likely that the bill requiring the horse-car companies to partition the seats in their vehicles will be reported favorably to the House at Harrisburg, with an amendment exempting from its operations those companies which reduce their fare to five cents.

—Guilty or innocent, whichever Beecher may be, the marvellous intellectual powers and eloquence of the man have never been better developed than since he has been called so frequently to speak to the Advisory Council. He seems like a giant thoroughly aroused.

—James Russell Lowell has written to the Boston *Advertiser* calling attention to the fact that the night-herons, which usually fly southward about the middle of October, this winter did not emigrate at all, showing the accuracy of their meteorological instincts.

—Jeff Kelley got off that speech against Blaine on Saturday—copies of which were sent several days ago to the newspapers with a request not to publish until Monday. We shall oblige the Judge, and go him one better by reserving the prodigious effort for the waste basket.

—A strong effort will be made at the present session of Congress to practically restore the double standard of gold and silver by the coinage of a full valued silver dollar, to be unlimited tender with gold, except as to debts specifically payable in gold coins of the present standard.

—The special services at the New York Hippodrome yesterday were very largely attended, the meeting for ladies being the largest since the revival services began. It is already evident that the Hippodrome revival will be the means of strengthening a large number of churches in that city.

—It is a good joke to read of the sufferings of the poor society girl of this city as graphically told by the correspondents, who insist that she is weary and utterly prostrated. For ourselves to say, however, that not one of the sufferers but would willingly see Lent postponed indefinitely.—*Washington Chronicle.*

—The Russian Telegraph Agency publishes a dispatch stating that no alliance has been formed between Russia, Germany, England and the United States in regard to China, but the usual good understanding between the powers is more emphatic by reason of the position in which the foreign residents of China are placed.

—It is said that "the feeling is growing in the Council that it struck the key-note of wisdom when it invited Van Cott before it, and that the influence of the Council will be to remove the cloud hanging over Plymouth Church and Beecher, and ultimately perfect a conciliation between Plymouth and other Congregational Churches."

—The Rochester *Democrat's* paragraphist heard that the Washington monument was still incomplete, and borrowed a sheet of paper for the purpose of drawing a check to pay for its completion; but he remembered the Pyramids, and merely wrote on the paper the sage remark that "George's best monument is the 22d day of February."

—It is intimated that the Senate Judiciary committee will not adopt the House bill absolutely repealing the bankrupt act, as it is believed that it would not be conducive to the best interests of the country. It is probable, if the committee take any action, it will report a measure retaining the best features of the present bill, and remedying its defects.

—A dispatch from Louisiana, Mo., states that H. F. Summers, who has been charged with doing a very improper thing as juror in the McKee trial in St. Louis, denies *in toto* the statements of Watson Foster, his accuser, and has called him a "lying scoundrel" to his face. Summers is said to be a retired merchant of Louisiana, and stands very high in the community.

—The Congressional Temperance Society held its forty-third anniversary in Washington last night. The opening remarks were made by Senator Ferry, recently selected President of the Society. A resolution in memory of the late Vice President Wilson, offered by Senator Morrill, of Maine, was passed. Addresses were delivered by Hon. J. H. Seelye and Rev. Dr. Chickering.

—It is now said that the evidence was on file in the official records of the Internal Revenue Office to convict the Whisky Ring men, without having recourse to pals turning State's evidence." Commissioner Douglass, when on the stand, testified that he had never seen a paper from the Revenue Office, which was then shown him. It was for not seeing such papers he was retired.

—This is rough on Ruffin: R. D. Ruffin, a colored member of the House of Delegates from Dinwiddie county, Va., has been expelled for abstracting money from the pay book of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The missing money was traced to him, and he gave an order against his per diem for the amount. The money belonged to another colored member, and was in the pay book near Ruffin.

—Mr. James Parton's bride is the "Nelly" of Fanny Fern's novel, "Ruth Hall," the greatest literary bombshell that ever exploded in Boston. The book was published in 1856, just before its author's marriage to Mr. Parton; and, as it contained caricatures of nearly all editors of the weekly papers in the city, a painfully unflattering portrait of Nathaniel P. Willis, Lady Blessington's "Yankee Poodle," and such a likeness of her father-in-law and his wife as a spirited woman would be likely to paint, the outcry against it was loud.

—At the time of Miss Cushman's death her adopted son and nephew, Mr. Edward Merriam, and Miss Stebbins and Miss Seaver were with her, as was also her faithful colored girl, Sally, who had been with her a score or more years, since childhood, and Mr. Morehead who had been called in by Mr. Merriam. It appears that the latter gentleman at about eight o'clock noticed that Miss Cushman was breathing heavily, and was writing a note to send for the doctor, when she asked what was being done, and on being informed said there was on need of it, as she would soon feel better. Nevertheless the note was sent, and the physician came in time to see that all human help was in vain.

FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

Plymouth Church Advisory Council.

Examination of Messrs. Sage and Beecher.

Peter Cooper Nominated for President by Workingmen.

NEW YORK, February 19, 1876.

The Advisory Council.

General Bates called the Advisory Council to order this morning, and it was resolved, after a long discussion, to adjourn over from five o'clock this evening till half-past nine Monday morning.

Henry W. Sage, of the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee, took the stand, and stated that it was considered unnecessary to call Henry C. Bowen, because he was not supposed to know anything.

Mr. Beecher said he would like somebody to question Mr. Sage as to the thoroughness and efficiency of the examination made by the committee.

Mr. Sage, in reply to such question, stated that it was as thorough as possible. He had understood Bowen's signature to the tripartite agreement to mean that he knew nothing against Mr. Beecher.

A long discussion here took place in regard to the resolution adopted yesterday to the effect that questions should be put by the Moderator and the chairmen of special committees, and it resulted in the vote being reconsidered and the resolution laid on the table.

Mr. Sage, on resuming, said that the committee had not given public notice for all persons who knew of facts to appear before it.

A motion to go into secret session, offered by Rev. Lyman Abbott, brought on a long discussion, and without disposing of the question, the Council listened to Mr. Halliday, Assistant Pastor of Plymouth Church. He related his interview (already published) with Bowen.

A resolution that a committee be appointed to wait upon Henry C. Bowen and invite him to come before the Council and present all he knows about the discipline of the church and in relation to the charges he has recently made against Mr. Beecher was ruled out of order.

Mr. Abbott said that as Howard had stated that Bowen had said he had documents affecting Mr. Beecher, he wished to ask Mr. Beecher if he knew of the existence of such documents.

Mr. Beecher—I will answer as regards any paper that is in the possession of any man, woman or child on the continent, or on sea or on land, and beyond the sea, anybody in heaven and anybody in hell, that has any document that I have ever written or any information touching me in any manner, I here give my permission to produce it, and if it has anything that will throw light on me and inculpate me, I demand, by every consideration of honor, truth and justice, that it be delivered now and here, and if not, thereafter everybody shall hold their peace. (Loud applause.) I wish, said Mr. Beecher, after the applause had subsided, that the gentlemen in the gallery would pay heed to my often and often calls for order to keep the peace. I do not want to be wounded in the house of my own friends. I have enough to bear from persons that hate me and are prejudiced against me, without having those who pretend to love me bring this odium on me.

Dr. Bacon—I want this applause to cease. If you have a right to applaud you have a right to hiss, and if you have a right to hiss you have a right to throw cabbages.

Deacon Claflin, of Lombard, Ills., asked if he was so partial to Mr. Beecher that he could not give a fair decision if there could have been a thorough investigation, and Mr. Sage replied that every man was a personal friend of Mr. Beecher. They would have been very sorry to have been obliged to find him guilty. Nevertheless had it been their duty, there was not one who would not have done so.

Mr. Shearman said there was a public advertisement in a paper for all persons knowing about the case to come forward.

Mr. Beecher read a letter calling for an investigation. He had appointed Mr. Cleveland because he knew more about the case than anybody else. He knew the ropes, and they could not find anybody who knew anything about it. In the tripartite agreement Bowen forgave him and Tilton agreed to say nothing about what he heard from Bowen, and he (Beecher) agreed to forgive them both. He said he still loved Bowen, and should continue to love him until the day of his death. Bowen's language was that of a man who knew nothing.

When asked by a delegate if Bowen in any of the interviews had with him brought him to a feeling of repentance, Mr. Beecher buried this answer "Him! He can't look me in the face. No, sir; he never did."

Deacon Howard related an interview with Henry C. Bowen in which the latter said he had that which would drive Beecher from Brooklyn in twenty-four hours, that he had given orders at his home that if he was brought home sick or in danger of dying, that certain parties be called into him to relate what he knew. He asked Bowen to tell him what he knew, but he refused to do so. He then went to Beecher, and asked him to give him permission to have Bowen tell all he knew. Mr. Beecher only said, "Deceitful, deceitful."

The examination went on at length, and it was suggested that Mr. Halliday had something further to present to the Council.

Rev Mr. Walcott, quoting from Deacon Howard's statement of the interview with Bowen that the latter declared if he communicated knowledge in his possession it would drive Beecher from Brooklyn in twenty-four hours, said: I wish to know in this intimation of Bowen if he had such a thing in his possession which remained a mystery in Beecher's mind for a year without any attempt on his part, directly or indirectly, to penetrate that secret.

Mr. Beecher—The effect produced on my mind by Mr. Howard's statement was that produced by a galvanic shock. It was worse than that; it was a galvanic shock from an infernal battery [laughter], the pit of infamy, the horror of that fell stroke, treachery. My hand yet tingling with the grasp, and my shoulder not cold from the warmth of his, to have it come so directly after that interview, which I had just carried out, of which I had spoken in the lecture room, and received his cordial thanks at the foot of the stairs, and within two days after to hear he made such a statement as that, it produced the sense of horror in me that I did not know what next. It seemed to me a bottomless pit. There were two or three points that incidentally occurred to my mind, and either of them was horrible. I had had some suggestions pointing in one or two directions, and I supposed very likely that there might be some intimation of them. There was nothing that I believed. I knew there was nothing that was true. There was nothing as I believed, however, in either the suggestions that occurred to my mind that could be meddled with without a conflagration, without disastrous conflicts, not to me, but to others. I cannot tell you one of them. I regard it, if what I have heard to be true, as going beyond the measure of the Catalinean outrage. There were three suggestions, one of which landed at my door, and one of which at his door, and another of which at any other door. So help me God if I could do anything but stand still and wait until God me which way to go, I stood like a man walking at midnight in a menagerie of serpents, who could not step on the right because of an asp or an anaconda, and I did not step, and I waited. Nor am I now sure, in the light of all the past, if I were to be put back again I would not do the same thing. [Laughter.]

Adjourned till Monday.

Rubenstein, the Murderer.

A couple of wealthy men of the Jewish faith have subscribed $5,000 to be used in an endeavor to procure a new trial for Rubenstein, convicted of killing Sara Alexander. Members of the church to which the prisoner belonged, and also members of two societies of which he was a member, are going to add $5,000 more, and the most strenuous efforts are to be made in his behalf. He spent last night and this morning in almost constant prayer.

Unsafe Tenements.

Early this morning a fire was discovered in a tenement on East Broadway. The occupants were aroused by the police, but as escape by the stairway was cut off by the flames, and there was no way of reaching the roof, they leaped from the windows to the street and yard. All were more or less injured, and two, Edward Conway and Catharine Murphy, supposed fatally.

Business Failure.

The failure of B. M. Livermore, Treasurer of Old Howe Sin Company, until recently at No. 444 Broadway, is reported. The cause of the failure was the recent fire, by which all the assets in the possession of the Treasurer were destroyed.

Peter Cooper for President

The Workingman's Independent Labor party has tendered its nomination and support for President of the United States to Peter Cooper, of this city.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, February 20.—Arrived—The steamer Saller, from Bremen, Herder, from Hamburg, and City of Richmond, from Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH, February 20.—The steamer Wieland, from New York, has arrived.

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THE BABCOCK TRIAL.

The Closing Arguments in the Case.

Col. Broadhead's Speech for the Prosecution.

The President's Action Criticized.

Mr. Storrs' Argument for the Defense.

ST. LOUIS, February 19.—The closing arguments in the Babcock trial were commenced this morning in the United States Circuit Court, by James O. Broadhead. The court room was crowded and all the outer doors were kept locked nearly all the morning. After speaking of the attention which the jury had given during the ten days of the trial preceding, and his belief that the jurors meant to do their duty, Col. Broadhead said: The Government I represent is not the Congress, the President, or the judiciary, but is the law of the land. The strict enforcement of the law is vital to national existence. It is for you simply to inquire if the law has been violated by this defendant, and if it has it is for you to take cognizance of it, and the punishment is in your hands. The Grand Jury found an indictment against this man, but you are to pass on the evidence submitted to you, and if you believe the defendant is guilty you are not to be influenced by former good character. Men as good as he have fallen before temptation. A conspiracy may exist by solemn agreement, or by a tacit understanding, and one who connives at the purpose of a guilty combination, or to shield it, is, himself, guilty in the eye of the law.

Colonel Broadhead then reviewed at great length the evidence, not confining himself to the testimony for the Government, but using, as he went along, the letters and telegrams, and witnesses of the defense. I will show you before I am through, gentlemen, he said, that their tracks all lead in the same direction—every one of them. There is not a single one who turned the other way. Already every point the President's deposition was quoted and the construction put upon it which carried out the theory of the prosecution.

After reading the telegrams between Joyce and Babcock about a successor to Ford, in 1873, Col. Broadhead said it seems from the President's deposition that Babcock came to him to see what he could do for Joyce as a candidate for the vacancy. The President said no, let the bondsmen of Ford recommend somebody. Babcock telegraphed to Joyce, "See that Ford's bonds-to recommend you." Joyce unde rstood that when he s-ut back the message "an expression from the heaven and anybody in hell, that has any document that I have ever written or any information touching me in any manner, I here give my permission to produce it, and if it has anything that will throw light on me and inculpate me, I demand, by every consideration of honor, truth and justice, that it be delivered now and here, and if not, thereafter everybody shall hold their peace. (Loud applause.) I wish, said Mr. Beecher, after the applause had subsided, that the gentlemen in the gallery would pay heed to my often and often calls for order to keep the peace. I do not want to be wounded in the house of my own friends. I have enough to bear from persons that hate me and are prejudiced against me, without having those who pretend to love me bring this odium on me.

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SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN ADVICES.

The Carlist Rebellion Drawing to a Close.

Alfonsists Victorious at All Points.

Estella, a Rebel Stronghold, Surrendered.

The Fugitives Fleeing to France.

Elections in France.

A Conscription Ordered in Servia.

SPAIN.

Carlist Account of the Recent Battle.

LONDON, February 19.—A Carlist General, in the recent engagement at Elgueta, writes: The battle lasted all day. We lost our position, which was an important one, being near to the country leading to Acepta. The Alfonsists numbered eight or nine times our forces, but we could have defeated them, nevertheless, if our ammunition had not been exhausted. For hours some of our men had no cartridges, and cannot say where we shall be able to establish our lines. My own opinion is that the enemy will reach Aspeitia, and perhaps we shall have to struggle to keep him out of Tolosa.

HENDAYE, February 19.—The Carlists claim a great victory in repulsing the Alfonsists' attack on Estella and Santa Barbara, along the whole line, inflicting great losses and taking a thousand prisoners. It is asserted that the Carlists have occupied Zaranz and the coast.

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, February 19.—Don Carlos has distressed his ministers and confided the direction of his affairs to the military authorities.

Advices from Hendaye state that the reports of alleged Carlist victories lack confirmation.

Surrender of Estella.

MADRID, February 19.—Canovas Del Castillo read in the Cortes to-day a dispatch announcing that Estella, the Carlist stronghold, had surrendered conditionally, and that the Carlists, routed at Penaplata and Vera, were fleeing to France. The dispatch also stated that King Alfonso has arrived at Vergara.

Carlist Leader Captured.

MADRID, February 20.—It is officially reported that at the capture of Montejurra, near Estella, on Friday, a Carlist leader, General Caldevon, was taken prisoner. The enemy's loss was heavy. The Alfonsists lost 300 men.

Carlists Concentrating.

HENDAYE, February 19.—Large bodies of Carlists are concentrated in the neighborhood of Losaca to oppose General Martinez Campos, who entered Vera this morning.

The report that the Alfonsists have occupied Echalar and Penaplata is confirmed.

Carlists Fleeing to France.

The French authorities have interned four hundred Carlists near Bayonne. The members of the Carlist Junta of Catalonia, who crossed the border have also been interned.

King Alfonso

is expected to go to Tolosa and San Sebastian.

More Captures by Alfonsists.

HENDAYE, February 20.—The Alfonsists have captured Eudarlaza and Lastaola, and all the heights around Vera.

The Carlists Withdrawing.

LONDON, February 21.—A special from Vittoria, dated Friday, says the Carlists were withdrawing their artillery and reserves, and little resistance was expected from them near Tolosa.

The *Times'* correspondent with the Carlists acknowledges that their lines were broken on Friday. There were great rejoicings in Madrid last night and the city was illuminated.

Troops for Cuba.

MADRID, February 20.—As soon as the Carlist war is ended forty thousand soldiers will be dispatched to Cuba.

A Battle Expected.

A battle is expected at Tolasa to-morrow.

Rejoicing Over the Victory.

LONDON, February 21.—A telegram from Madrid to the *Times* states that the Spanish Government has sent a circular dispatch to its representatives abroad announcing the capture by Alfonsists of Montejurra, the Carlist position above Vera. The dispatch admits that the combat was sanguinary, the Carlists fighting with great valor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Winslow, the Boston Forger.

LONDON, February 19.—Mrs. Winslow, the wife of the Boston forger, has arrived, and is at the Charing Cross Hotel, but leaves there for other lodgings. She, her son and sister, who accompany her, have only about one hundred dollars, and seem in great trouble. Colonel Cheesebro is endeavoring to induce them to return to America, but the matter is difficult to manage, as the Colonel has no funds applicable to such a purpose. Winslow bears up very well. He has written to the legation, saying he thinks it would be in the interest of all interested in his case that he be in Boston as soon as possible, and offering, as an American officer will take charge of him, who will soon be here, and as himself and family are anxious to return, that if the legation will withdraw the extradition proceedings he will return with the officer of his own accord to the United States to stand trial. The proposition cannot be acted upon, as the law requires a certain routine. The United States Consul at Rotterdam has recovered from Mrs. Winslow about $1,000 cash and $4,000 in United States bonds. Mrs. Winslow says she does not know how her husband obtained the money, and supposes it is hers. Col. Cheesebro says she has no means in her own presentations, and does not appear to know about the swindling operations. Winslow comes up for examination on Wednesday next. The proceedings will be merely formal and will occupy only a few minutes. Though the ladies are much distressed, neither they nor the prisoner appear to fully realize the actual position of matters. Winslow is comparatively cheerful and very talkative. He seems to think he will go back to Boston, have a grand trial, figure extensively in the newspapers and finally be discharged.

FRANCE.

Elections for the Assembly.

PARIS, February 20.—Elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies were held throughout France to-day. Ex-President Thiers was elected in Paris. The elections in Paris have resulted entirely in accordance with the listinspired by M. Gambetta.

PARIS, February 21.—A dispatch from Paris says M. Rouher has been elected in Bourgogne. Thiers had 2,000 majority in Paris. The city is perfectly quiet.

A Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, is elected. Returns so far received elect twenty-five Radicals, twenty-one Moderate Republicans, ten Conservatives, and four Bonapartists. Gambetta is elected in five districts and Blanc in four.

PARIS, February 21.—Arras and Roubaix return Republicans. Gambetta is elected in the second circumscription of the Nord.

TURKEY.

The Conscription in Servia.

BELGRADE, February 20.—The Minister of War has issued an order calling out all men between the ages of twenty and fifty. They are directed to report themselves to the Military Conscription Committee.

THE PETROLEUM TRADE.

Our Regular Weekly Review of the Market in the Oil Region—Recent Developments—The New Fourth Sand Wells—Stocks in Europe—Information for the Trade—The Outlook, Etc., Etc.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

OIL CITY, February 19, 1876.

Though not marked by such wide fluctuations as characterized the market during the first month of the year, the week which closes to-day has not been an uneventful one in oleaginous circles. The fluctuations of the week have been confined to about ten cents, and the prevalent belief is that the depression has reached a turning point. "Action is equal to re-action" in the petroleum market as much as anything else, and when the trade shall have recovered from the severe shock caused by the sudden and almost unprecedented advance of last month, it will continue to appreciate in value. It is a source of some astonishment to the New York and foreign markets did not advance proportionately, and in sympathy with the market in the producing region. This will be one of the most troublesome obstacles to high-priced oil. Our English cousins have basked so long in the effulgent rays of light produced by the cremation of our great staple, at prices much below value, that it will take some time to educate them up to the proper standard. But that they will, in time, be compelled to come to it, is apparent from the present condition of

Stocks in Europe.

The following figures indicate the stock on hand in the ports of Europe on the 29th of January, together with the amount afloat and unloading:

	1876	1875
Stocks, bbls	190,165	374,031
Afloat, bbls	102,220	90,594
Unloading	193,000	119,109
Total, visible supply	485,385	583,734

From this it will be seen that the stock on hand in January, 1875, was 282,866 barrels in excess of the amount on hand at the same time this year. In consequence of this deficiency the shipments in January this year were quite large to supply it and keep the stocks replenished, but not yet enough to increase the visible supply to what it was in '75. The consumption in Europe during January, this year, was, in round numbers, 250,000 barrels, and in the same time in '75 about 205,000 barrels, showing an increase in the demand of 45,000 barrels per month. With greatly depleted stocks, and a large increase in demand for consumption, it would seem that prices should advance, but as yet they have only a very little. It is this that will, as stated above, "bring them to time" ere long.

Recent Developments.

Several new wells have been completed in Butler during the week, one of the most important of which—Boughton, Wheeler & Co.'s, on the Heasman farm, a short distance west of Fairview—has proven hopelessly dry. Its completion was awaited with considerable interest by operators, as it was in new territory. Hunter & Cummings, two of the most successful and extensive producers in the region, completed a well on the Peter's farm, about a mile east of Criswell City, and their famous "Lady Hunter" well, last Wednesday, which, at the start, flowed at the rate of 200 barrels per day, but it has declined, and at the present writing it is not producing more than 125 barrels. Several wells were drilled in the immediate vicinity of this one last year, all of which proved either dry or very small. David Criswell completed a well on the same day which commenced flowing at the rate of 250 barrels, but soon declined to 200. It is located near Criswell City, a short distance north and partially between the "Boss" and "Lady Hunter" wells, and probably claims its supply from the same source as do these renowned gushers. Several others have been completed which produce on an average fifteen to eighteen barrels per diem. In McKean county the "Boss No. 2" was completed early in the week, and its completion demolishes the air castles built by many operators who hold leases of territory in the vicinity of this adventure. A half dozen others have been drilled, some of which are moderate pumpers. The strikes of the week will augment the daily production probably six hundred barrels, but an offset for this is found in the gradual decline of the large number of wells throughout the region.

The Market.

The market on Monday was extremely weak, and the amount of business transacted not large. The opening price of United at the wells was $1.90, from which it gradually declined and sold at the close at $1.86¾. Conduit and Union could have been quoted at the close at $1.85, and shipments, river delivery, $2.01¾@2.03¼. Sales aggregated 30,000 barrels.

Tuesday was another quiet day, but the price advanced from $1.86¾ to $1.92½, at which it closed. Conduit and Union ruled at 2½c below United quotations. Shipments were 60,000 barrels at $2.06@2.07½. Operators manifested little desire to deal in futures, in consequence of the result of last week's failures.

Wednesday the feeling was considerably stronger, and United appreciated 5c in value, closing at $1.98½. The improvement was caused by an increased from shippers. Union and Conduit oil demand no quotable at 1½c below United quotations. Shipments closed at $2.17½.

The report of the striking of the two new wells on the cross-belt, above spoken of, created the feeling of a panic Thursday, or more properly, some of the extensive dealers endeavored to make a panic out of it. The Standard Company and others threw large blocks on the market and forced it down from $1.98½ to $1.88½. Union and Conduit ruled 1½c below United. Shipment closed at $2.05. Sales (and re-sales) aggregated 130,000 barrels.

Nothing of this kind was apparent at the seaboard kept the market down Friday, though the closing quotations were 2½c in advance of the opening. Union and Conduit was held at about the same price as United, and outside quotations only were made. Shipment closed at $2.06¼.

Saturday being settlement day, the market received but little attention. The transactions were quite limited. United opened at $1.91¼, sold up to $1.93¾, and closed $1.91¾. At the latter figures the Standard Company bought some, which has a tendency to inspire confidence. Shipment could have been quoted at $2.05.

The figures in the first column of the following table show the opening price of United, the second the highest point attained during the day and those in the third the closing quotation:

Monday	$1 90	$1 90	$1 86¾
Tuesday	1 89¾	1 92½	1 92½
Wednesday	1 93¾	1 98½	1 98½
Thursday	1 93¾	1 98¾	1 88½
Friday	1 88¼	1 93½	1 91¾
Saturday	1 91¾	1 93½	1 91¾

These prices are for United at the wells and are about 1¾c. above Conduit and Union quotations.

CALIBAN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT

FLOUR

GROCERIES

273 273

T. C. JENKINS

LIBERTY ST PITTSBURGH

THE HOUSE THAT SELLS THE GREAT

White River Flour,

THE BEST FLOUR FOR THE MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Full and Complete Line

GROCERIES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—In the matter of JOHN P. LYTLE and JOSEPH L. LYTLE, Bankrupts. No. 1833. In Bankruptcy. At Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 19th day of Feb., A. D. 1876. Notice is hereby given that a Resolution of Composition passed by the creditors of said debtors together with a statement of said debtors' assets and debts, has been presented to the Court and that a hearing will be had before said Court, at Pittsburgh, on the 26th day of February, 1876, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of inquiring whether such Resolution has been passed in the manner directed by the 17th Section of the amendment to the Bankrupt Act, approved June 22d, 1874, at which time you may appear and show cause, if any you have, why the said Resolution of Composition should not be confirmed and recorded, and said statement of assets and debts be filed, as provided by said Section.

b39 S. C. MCCANDLESS, Clerk.

Duff's College.

49 Fifth Avenue.

An institution for imparting a business education to young and middle aged men. No classes, individual instruction only. Students can enter at any time. For information, call on or address

P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

v68-M

BOYD & GAMBLE,

ARCHITECTS

231 Liberty Street,

Will remove about March 1st to Germania Bank Building, corner Wood and Diamond streets. Pittsburgh, February 21st, 1876.

SUNDRIES.

10 bbls. Dried Peaches—halves.
10 cars Shelled Corn.
5 cars Red Wheat.
Chopped Corn.
Chopped Corn and Oats.
A lot of Sacks, cheap.

For sale by

HITCHCOCK, MCCREERY & CO.,
349 Liberty St., office up stairs.

February 21, 1876.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of "WANTS," "FOR SALE" "TO LET," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—100 KEGS NAILS AND 100 Barrels SALT; will pay cash. Address BEN. MORRIS, Milton, Ky. b36

$10,000—WANTED A SECRETARY FOR A MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Good permanent and paying position; must be able to take $10,000 in Stock if it suits on examination. References given and required. Address MANUFACTURER, care of H. R. MCCLELLAND, 188 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. b28

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN to canvass for DR. CORNELL'S new and popular HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA. One Vol. Splendidly illustrated. A rare chance. Address the publishers, QUAKER CITY PUBLISHING CO., 204 S. 11th street, Phila. bl-d28

WANTED — WANT TO BORROW TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS for 3 or 5 years—will give eight per cent. and first bond and mortgage security on city property—first class. Address Box 1097, Pittsburgh.

TO LET.

TO LET—ROOM 60X110 FEET, WITH steam Power, to let. Enquire of SHOLES, corner Penn and Third streets. a68

TO LET—OFFICES IN IRON BANK Block, corner Sixth avenue and Wood street. Inquire of JOHN FLOYD, American Bank. a56

TO LET—2 GOOD LARGE WAREHOUSES, with offices. Inquire at office of Estate of JAMES WOOD, No. 114 Water St. a26

TO LET—ROOM SECOND FLOOR front, No. 1 Sixth street, now Sewing Machine Sales Room. Desirable for business or office.

TO LET—DWELLINGS ON HILAND avenue. Four good houses with large grounds at low rents. Enquire of WM. FREW, 174 Wood street. a24

TO LET—FROM APRIL 1ST, A DESIRABLE store room on first floor of Library Hall building. Inquire of CHAS. J. CLARKE, 44 Wood street. a24

TO LET—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS ON Observatory Hill. Will be rented at a pecuniary sacrifice. Inquire at OBSERVATORY between 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. a62-WFM

TO LET—IN THE 17TH WARD—THE Irwin Manston and Ground, fronting on Butler street. Enquire of G. S. BATES, No. 4510 Butler street, Pittsburgh, Pa. a86

TO LET—STORE BUILDING, NO. 175 Liberty street, one door from Sixth street, now occupied by R. S. Davis & Co. Inquire of L. H. SMITH & Co., 49 Sixth street. a95

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSE—THE three story Brick Dwelling House, No. 89 Penn avenue. House is provided with Bath, Furnace and modern conveniences. Apply to ALLAN C BAKEWELL & CO., No. 75 Wood street. b19

TO LET—DIAMOND CORNER

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¾.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 113¾.

ADOLPHE THEODORE BRONGUIART, the French scientist and author, is dead.

SPEAKING of the Cuban situation, the London *Times* reminds the Spanish Government that if it confesses itself unable to govern the island, the proper thing for it to do is to prepare it for the freedom that always follows colonial misrule.

THE Carlist Cause is becoming more and more hopeless, and simultaneously with the reports of royalist victories the young King has gone to assume command of the army. It is to be hoped his military ambition will not overleap itself and turn back the tide of success, for the battle has lasted too long already.

COUNT VON ARNIM'S troubles are not yet at an end. Charges of treason are to be brought against him, and it is likely his estates will be sequestrated. BISMARCK'S conduct toward this man seems to be inspired with the profoundest hate, and there certainly is no excuse for the malevolence of the German Chancellor.

SECRET voting is gradually "Americanizing" the electoral system of Great Britain. Instead of offering himself to the electors, the candidate in large cities is henceforth likely to be nominated by a convention. This, it appears, was the case at Manchester, where JACOB BRIGHT was made the Liberal nominee. His election on Thursday proves that the Liberals acted wisely in combining their forces.

THE Chicago *Times* advises the tax-sufferers of that city to lock and bar their doors against the tax-gatherers who attempt to thrust their "whisky-perfumed carcasses" inside of private dwellings. In case tax-fiends break into the house and take possession of valuables, in the name of the law, the *Times* urges the owners of the invaded houses to prosecute the "gang" for trespass. It must be pleasant to live in Chicago these times.

THE story started that the Liberals are coming back within the ranks of the Republican party, and claim WASHBURNE as their candidate for the Presidency, has, probably, just a flavor of truth in it. That they will come back, we fully believe; and that they deserve a fair recognition, we are disposed to admit. But they are not entitled to name a Presidential candidate, and quite certainly will not succeed in putting WASHBURNE forward.

IN the progress of debate over the new Judiciary bill in Congress, the effort to have Pittsburgh included as a point where an appeal court shall sit, failed. This, as we understand it, will not include our city in the operations of the appeal court, and will, therefore, make it important that Judge MCCANDLESS' successor should be a thorough bankrupt lawyer, the more so as the indications are that the bankrupt act will not be repealed, but only modified.

IT appears likely that a stronger resistance to the purchase of the Suez Canal shares than was at first anticipated may yet be made in the English parliament. Strangely, CHARLES BRADLAUGH, the Radical, has joined hands with GLADSTONE, the Liberal leader, and is addressing meetings, in the interest of a petition to GLADSTONE, for the breaking up of the purchase contract. Of course, the effort will fail, as the contract is completed, and the money paid over.

THE course of the Democratic members of the House at Harrisburg, in opposing an early adjournment of the Legislature, may seem shrewd, but they will do well to know that their motives, and the effect of their action are perfectly understood. All the *eclat* and advantage they hope to devise from being prepared to attend the Centennial, as an organized body, will be offset by the cost to the people, of a prolonged session. There is no need, whatever, of a session that will extend over the one hundred days, and those who unnecessarily prolong it must meet the responsibility before the people.

WE hope that the destruction of Boston's famous liberty tree in the Centennial year will not prove an omen of approaching disaster to country or State. The only wonder is that it has stood so long. It is said that witches were hanged from its branches as far back as 1656; it was certainly flourishing in 1722, and in the early days of the Revolution it was often decorated with lanterns during patriotic rejoicings. Former gales had seriously shaken it, and the heavy wind of last Wednesday blew it over. Its fragments have been carefully gathered up, and we suppose relics will soon be in the market in such a quantity as half a dozen such elms could not supply.

THE Andover letter to Plymouth Church, detailing the history of the scandal, so far as its accusation and trial were concerned, constitutes a very important document, and will have a very decided influence on the future of Mr. BEECHER. It simply demands an investigation of the charges made against Mr. BEECHER, that shall be open, candid and exhaustive. All who can testify on the subject are to be invited, and all the evidence obtainable openly and frankly submitted. This, the Andover Church claims is absolutely requisite to the maintenance of the good name of the Plymouth pastor. Coming from the very head of Congregational orthodoxy, this document will exert a very important influence in finally determining the case.

JUDGE DILLON denied the motion of the counsel for General BABCOCK that the Court direct the jury to render a verdict of acquittal. The Court ruled that there were facts in proof which were not disputed, and that the proper inferences to be drawn from the telegrams and other items of evidence were not so clear and certain that the Court could declare their effect as a matter of law. These facts and inferences were, therefore, left with the jury to pass upon. The usual rule as to the order of the arguments in criminal cases was reversed for the benefit of the defendant, the prosecution being compelled to open, and the defense thus privileged to take the benefit of the theories put forward by their opponents. This is an important advantage, and one which the eminent counsel for the defense will be sure to make the most of. It is expected that the arguments will be finished this evening.

THE bill reported by Mr. WARFEL, from the Committee on Education, looking to the establishing of Industrial schools in this Commonwealth, divides the State into three districts, and authorizes the establishing of an Industrial school in each of these. The system developed in the bill is, as nearly as may be, identical with that on which our Normal schools are based,—and provides for trustees appointed by the Governor. No money is appropriated in the bill, either for the erection of buildings, purchase of real estate, or payment of teachers,—although the fact that Industrial schools, under this bill, will form a part of our public school system, presupposes that the salaries of teachers and officers, will, in whole or part, be paid out of the million dollars annually appropriated for educational purposes. The general cost of maintaining these institutions is to be met by a tuition charge, the presumption being that the attendance will be sufficiently large to admit of a very moderate charge to each scholar, and yet realize a sufficient revenue to meet the demands of the institution. Such a bill must certainly prove unobjectionable. Preliminary to this, we notice that drawing is to be made a feature in common school education,—a bill having passed the Legislature to this effect. Thus Industrial education seems to be on a fair way to realization. We are the more gratified, as it has been urged by the GAZETTE, from the first.

THE Republicans elected their candidate for Mayor in Harrisburg the other day, whereupon everything has gone to "Ring." The Democrats have had possession of that virtuous little city, but, according to the *Patriot*, lost it through lack of organization. The *Patriot* does not like to be critical, but it thinks that "it might be justly said that the organization of the Democratic party in this city is far from thorough and effective, and that the heavy vote which Mayor PATTERSON drew from the Democratic ranks went to him in many instances simply because there was not the necessary organized effort to prevent it." The *Patriot* further observes: "The moral of this defeat is that a more thorough organization of the party must be effected and greater activity infused into the canvass if the city is to be redeemed from the present ring rule." With what astonishing ease a Democratic paper will sing the song of the Ring.

CHARLES NORDHOFF manifests superserviceable zeal in the interest of the whisky ring, by his assaults on Attorney General PIERREPONT, through the columns of the New York *Herald*. As we understand it, the Attorney General complains that a wrong interpretation has been put on his letters. He opposes, and very properly as we think, the display of leniency toward a half-dozen whisky thieves, when the object is to trap one, only equally guilty. In other words, he thinks too great a price has been paid for information that did not prove particularly valuable. Both he and the President desire that all the whisky thieves shall be punished,—not a part of them. The idea put forward that the mitigation of punishment, as a reward for evidence, serves to catch a larger number of guilty parties, has not proven true. The suspicion exists that the game played, through this plan of letting some off easy, in return for evidence, is to make the trials, punish those whom a clique desire to have punished, and to let off those whom they would have escape. At all events, the Attorney General's order demands even and impartial justice, which is certainly right.

THE establishing of new postoffices, or custom houses, are fruitful sources of trouble. At Cincinnati a case arose, which is now pending in the form of an appeal before the Supreme Court of the United States, presenting the question of the right of the Federal Government to appropriate lands for uses as sites for public buildings by virtue of the right of eminent domain. This case is that of Kohl and others against the United States. The lands in question were in Cincinnati, on which it was proposed to erect the new postoffice and other public buildings, and of which the plaintiffs in error held a perpetual leasehold estate. The Circuit Court affirmed the right of eminent domain in the Federal Government, and the judgment was for the United States. It is on the part of the defense insisted that such a power has never before been claimed, and that Congress has not provided for its exercise; that it has always been regarded as a clear infringement of the principle of State sovereignty, and when exercised it must be by the provision of the State law, and in accordance therewith. It comprises a very interesting case, and the final proceedings will be regarded with very deep interest.

DANA, of the New York *Sun*, is, apparently, tacitly regarded as the wickedest man the country has. Some one has proposed sending him a postal card daily, with an appropriate passage of Scripture, and MOODY publicly prayed for him. The *Inter Ocean* proposes a few texts for the postal cards, which are more appropriate than funny: "Thou shalt not lie;" "Thou shalt not bear false witness;" "Love thine enemies;" "The wicked shall go away into everlasting punishment," etc.' Then, as the days go by and these familiar passages shall be exhausted, others—perhaps the following—will be brought into requisition: "Woe unto them that devise iniquity;" "Thou that makest thy neighbor serve for low, through breaking the law!" "The eye that mocketh at his father and despiseth to obey his mother, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out and the young eagles shall eat it;" "Wherefore hast thou despised the commandments of the Lord, to do evil in His sight?" "It shall be more tolerable in the day of judgment for Tyre and Sodom than for you." And so on for the whole weary 365 days, closing, we may suppose, on the last with the following: "He that, being often reproved, hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy."

THE probabilities of a general war, as the result of the troubles in the Turkish provinces, increase continually. It is quite responsibly stated that the English amendment to the ANDRASSY note provides that if the insurgents reject the proposals for peace the Austrian Government, at the Porte's expense, will make a military occupation of the whole territory of the insurrectionary provinces for six months, while the British Government will send a division of its fleet to cruise in Turkish waters and in the Adriatic also. As against this comes the declaration, from the Russian side, that General SOUVAROFF had an interview with PRINCE CHARLES of Roumania, at which it was agreed that the latter should take an early opportunity for refusing to pay the Turkish tribute, and that upon the Porte taking steps to enforce its rights a Russian force of one hundred and fifty thousand men would occupy the province. Thus Austria and England, on one side, and Russia on the other, may become embroiled in bitter warfare, over the Turkish question. The controversy, relative to the settlement of difficulties, is assuming a very important phase, and seems very likely to eventuate in war. In the event of war arising, the forces will be very nearly balanced, unless Germany enters the field.

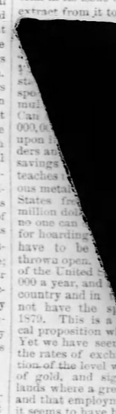
THE swarms of hardy miners who are now gathering at the frontier towns ready to start towards the Black Hills as soon as the spring opens, are not going to be turned aside by any trivial obstacle. Hundreds and it may be thousands of their fellows are already in the mountains; and these, armed to the teeth, are likely to prove much more than a match for any equal number of savages that may see fit to attack them. Expeditions of miners were stopped and sent back last year by the troops of the Government, but it is extremely doubtful whether any occurrence of that kind will again take place. The negotiations which came near resulting so unhappily for the Commissioners, seem to have wrought a slight change in the plans of the Administration, and since the Indians have been offered, and have refused, a fair price for their land, demanding an hundred times its real value, besides resorting to that base treachery of which only the Indian is capable, the Government will hardly put itself to expense and endless trouble in order to protect the Indians from a summary ousting by the daring miners. The wisest way would be for the troops to take no hand in the squabble, but to stand off and let the Indians and miners shoot and scalp each other until both sides were satisfied and ready to quit; but, of course, the soldiers are not going to be idle while fighting is going on. In time, the Government will have to take the part of its own citizens, and by that time or sooner, the Indians will wish they had sold their land.

FORCED RESUMPTION.

Experience is a good teacher, and to practical common sense people, a safe one; but there are a great number of people who cling to theories and reject the teachings of experience. The late HORACE GREELEY was an able political writer, and through the power of his paper exerted a large influence upon all subjects that he discussed.

Years have elapsed since he announced it as his opinion that "the way to resume specie payments was to resume" at once and without delay. Doubtless there were a great many who thought that because Mr. GREELEY could write able editorials and had a wonderful amount of knowlege at his command upon almost all current subjects of discussion, that he knew all about political economy, and was especially wise in regard to what should be our financial policy. There were others who could not agree with him in regard to the ability of the country to resume upon the instant. They could not reject the teachings of the past, and did not believe that an impoverished and over-burthened nation could, like some fabled Genii, stamp its foot and speak into existence the millions of gold necessary to enable the Government to redeem its hundreds of millions of promises to pay. The *Tribune* seems to entertain pretty much the same opinion that Mr. GREELEY did for some years before his death, but within a few months we think that we can discover a mellowing in the tone of that paper. It does not show the impatience that it did a year or two since toward those who seemed to doubt our ability to resume; and remembers how contemptuously it treated those who believed that the immense drains upon the country during the war and since its termination had impoverished us to such an extent that a sudden or speedy *forced* resumption was impracticable, and would be, if attempted, attended with disastrous results. It considered the country abundantly able to resume, and all that was in the way was a want of diplomatic disposition on the part of the Government to lead, and resumption would be a fact accomplished. It, and kindred journals, importuned Congress to assume the role of the "Genii," and stamp its foot and command the National Treasury to be filled with gold and with silver that our mines in California, Nevada, and Colorado, were pouring forth in such munificent streams. At the bidding of the *Tribune* and its coadjutors, Congress did utter its command some eighteen months ago, but alas the Genii's power was wanting; the gold and silver do not find their way into Uncle Sam's Treasury. The *Tribune* has evidently had a peep into our National strong box, and has failed to see as much of the precious coin there, is could have been seen eighteen months ago.

What is the matter? "The way to resume is to resume." That delusion seems to be abandonded by the *Tribune*, and a more practical and sensible theory now receives its support, as is shown by an editorial in its issue of the 14th. We give an extract from it to show that it begins to



smelting operations than ever before in the history of the Territory. New mines are being opened, the old mines are to be worked to their fullest extent, and the number of the works for the reduction of ores in operation will be at least doubled before the close of 1876. Capital, too, is flowing in for investment in mines and works, with every prospect of great increase as the season advances. All things indicate that we are now entering upon a period of great and permanent prosperity. The days of failures, as a rule, we trust, are now past. Those of the past are, in almost ever case, traceable either to ignorance or mismanagement, and in many instances to both. With the past experience, and the present knowledge of the ores of the Territory and of the treatment necessary to their economical and profitable reduction, no man or company need now fail of success, who starts with sufficient capital to carry them through until they get into operation. The success of the works of the several kinds now in operation in Colorado can not fail to convince all who examine into it that no business enterprise is so safe and so sure as that of reducing the gold and silver ores of Colorado. To all who would thus aid in the development of the mineral resources of the Territory, every aid and encouragement should be given. The success of every investment of this kind not only enriches those directly interested in it, and adds to the wealth of the Territory, but helps to build up and to sustain every other industry in which our people are engaged.

The writer then goes on to speak of discoveres made, and of operations going on, in the several mining districts of the territory. Among these the most noteworthy are the recent discovery of extensive veins or masses of gold-bearing quartz in the neighborhood of Pike's Peak in the mountains overlooking Colorado Springs, and which have been traced for miles. The value of this quartz has not yet been clearly ascertained. The result of the essays of two lots of 600 and 400 pounds, made by Dr. Munson, of Denver, gave an average of $24.11 gold and $5.02 silver, making together $29.13 coin value, per ton. "The ore (says the report) is what might be called a grey quartzite, and has been proved to be what is known as free milling ore; the gold and silver being amalgamated, and in granulated particles."

The exceedingly favorable locality of this ore, it being near to a railroad and a thriving and populous town, will make it—if it should yield practically one-half, or even one-third, of the above mentioned assays—of incalculable value. Several silver lodes have also been discovered in the same neighborhood.

Should this quartz prove to be what the people there hope that it will be, an opportunity will be given to some enterprising people to go into the business of erecting stamp mills in that beautiful and desirable locality. J. C.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE TWIN LIEUTENANTS, OR THE SOLDIER'S BRIDE. By Alexander Dumas. Published by T. B. Peterson & Co., Philadelphia, and for sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co.

This is an historical novel of the days of the First Napoleon, with a history of his life and battles over the whole of Europe, his retreat from Moscow, and his final banishment to the Isle of Helena.

HOLMES. A novel. By JAMES PAYN. Published by Harper & Bros., New York; for sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co.

This is a well written story, full of pretty pictures of home life, and yet with enough of the "dash" from the outer world to give it freshness. It is a very pretty love story.

By Mrs. Oli-
& Bros.,
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DDOCK'S
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put in a
beat cloth binding, are now issued by the above firm. It possesses much interest as a local story, and the limited number of copies published will give the work additional value.

CROP RETURNS OF 1875.

An Interesting Resume for Business Men and Farmers.

Since but little is done in an agricultural way during the winter months, the reports of the Department of Agriculture do not present those statistics of the gradual growth and development of the crops which so much interest the rural portions of the nation. But as the farmer is the winter reviews the labors of the past year, and prepares for the future, so the Agricultural Bureau reckons up the progress of the year just gone by, and, from the records afforded, speculates as to the season about to open. In some respects, the reports for the winter months are the most interesting of all. The retrospect of the crops, which is never properly made until about the end of January, is instructive, and the calculating farmer by learning of what crops there is likely to be too great an abundance during the coming season, may save himself from loss by planting others.

The report just issued contains one feature of interest, the comparative numbers and prices of farm animals. It appears, from the reports of the Bureau's correspondents, that the number of farm animals is not advancing in the same ratio as the increase in population. The number of cows has increased about one per cent; of horses about three per cent., but these are all the varieties of cattle that have increased at all; the rest have either remained stationary or diminished; several, such as swine, have fallen away as much as eight per cent. The decrease in the number of hogs is not, however, a remarkable circumstance, since fluctuations in the number and value of these animals are more frequent and much greater than in any other kind of farm stock. Nebraska, Oregon, Minnesota, Louisiana and Iowa, have made the largest augmentations to the numbers of their cattle, while Nebraska, Oregon, Texas, Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas and West Virginia, have made the greatest increase in the number of horses over last year. The price of horses has retrograded in most States during 1875, except in Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee. The value of mules has also fallen very materially in most States, Texas and one or two others, as before, keeping up the rates of last year. The prices of milch cows were on the whole not materially different from those of last year. The average highest price paid was in New York, $57.50, and the average lowest in Texas, $13.33. No material change was noticeable in the price of sheep, and a slight increase was observable in the value of hogs. It is thus that the market for the different kinds of stock regulates itself. The value of hogs had decreased, and fewer persons raised them for sale; the supply thus diminished and the price is again rising.

A number of carefully prepared tables in the report give a very comprehensive idea of the crops of the past year, the average yield per acre and the price of each commodity. Corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, tobacco, hay, sorghum, and several others are reported for every State which raises them. The lowest average yield of corn was in South Carolina, nine bushels, and the highest, in New Jersey, forty-one bushels to the acre. There are several other States, however, which approach very closely to New Jersey in this respect. Pennsylvania raised forty, and Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and all the Western States over thirty each. The lowest yield per acre of wheat was in Louisiana, six bushels; the highest in Vermont and Texas, eighteen. As in the case of corn, these highest figures are but a trifle above those of a number of other States. The price of wheat was least in the Western States, where there was most of it. The highest average price was stated to be in Louisiana, where $2.33 was paid, and the next highest in South Carolina, $1.70. The correctness of the former figures may well be doubted, since were the prices so high as stated, much heavier shipments to that quarter would have been made. The least yield of rye was in the Carolinas, nine bushels per acre, and the least price paid for it was in Kansas, fifty-one cents. Vermont is stated to have raised an average rye crop of twenty bushels to the acre, the highest yield shown.

The oat crop varied from eleven bushels in Georgia to thirty-eight bushels in Vermont and Wisconsin, and the average price was between twenty-four cents in Iowa and a dollar and ten cents in Louisiana. A number of States made no returns of the barley crop, but of those that reported the lowest yield was found in Indiana, eighteen bushels, and the highest in Wisconsin, thirty-one bushels, while the lowest price, forty-five cents, was paid in Nebraska, and the highest a dollar and seventy-eight cents, in Georgia. The best yield of buckwheat was in California, thirty-five bushels, and the worst in Massachusetts, eleven bushels. Potatoes turned out well everywhere, the yield in some places being wonderful. The poorest was found in Alabama, fifty bushels, and the best in Nebraska, one hundred and seventy-five bushels to the acre; Massachusetts produced an average yield of one hundred and sixty bushels, and several other States did nearly as well. California reported the largest yield of sweet potatoes, 162 bushels to the acre, while Iowa raised 112, which, considering the climate, is a remarkable crop. Of tobacco, California and Connecticut each raised 1,500, while New Hampshire produced 1,650 pounds to the acre. The lowest price was in Indiana, five cents, and the highest in Alabama, fifty-one cents per pound. The average yield of hay, in all the States producing that staple, was nearly the same, while the price varied from $8 in Kansas to $23 in Rhode Island. The average areas of winter wheat, rye and barley sown, and their general condition on December 1, 1875, were quite equal to those exhibited at the corresponding time in 1874. On the whole, the Department think we have great cause for congratulation in the prospects for the approaching season.

"SHOO FLY."

An Analysis of the Anatomy of the Pestiferous Little Insect.

Prof. Piper, in a lecture on "Insect Anatomy," in Farwell Hall, Chicago, on Friday evening, gave this interesting little bit of description of the wonders of the anatomical structure of the fly: "In describing this insect, it was necessary to be understood that the twenty different species existing in the world were as distinct one from another as the robin from the blackbird, for instance, or the crow from the hawk. One part of the anatomy particularly noticeable was the ovipositor or tube by which the fly deposits its egg. This organ was singled out and described very minutely as illustrating the breathing apparatus, which is alike in all sects. The ovipositor resembles the finger of a lined glove. The air vessels, blood vessels, etc., are placed between the outer covering and the lining, which is easily drawn entirely out of the body. The fly, like other insects, has its breathing apparatus so constituted that the blood is brought in contact with the air while coursing through every part of the structure. The breathing tubes are arranged in such a way as to be kept open to the air in all the various movements of the limbs. These blood vessels branch everywhere in hair-like ramifications. It might seem a waste of time to study so tiny a creature as the fly, but the Creator had endowed it above many of the largest objects of His handiwork. He has given it the power of coursing through the invisible air in a method that man strives in vain to imitate. It can travel faster than our most powerful locomotives and even double on their tracks. Had man strength and activity in proportion to the fly he might dream of the philosophers' stone and defy gravity. Which one of all our boasted inventions will compare with the mechanism of the fly's foot, by means of which he treads the under side of a horizontal surface as securely as the upper? The sucking tubes of the fly were fully explained to be as delicately arranged as the air tubes. The spread-out end of the tongue, composed of congeries of tubes, is applied to the liquid, and by alternate contraction and expansion of the "rings" it is forced forward to the digestive canal. All insects furnished with a sucking apparatus must imbibe their food in a liquid form. The fly consumes sugar only after first dissolving it with a fluid secreted for that purpose. Professor Rymer Jones, the eminent anatomist, was quoted as saying, 'When speaking of the arrangement of the air and sucking tubes of the insect, that is the whole range of animal mechanics it would be difficult to find more exquisite mechanisms. The delicate arrangements for keeping dust from the minute "spiracles" were illustrated by a number of magic lantern slides. The vibrations of the fly's wings were stated to be several hundred in number per second and the method of computing them was described."

AT THE WEDDING.

BY E. T. CORBETT.

How horrid! the church is half empty!
Well, unless I was sure of a crowd
I never would have one at my wedding;
He'll feel it, I know, he's so proud.
Now, Milly, I vow you're provoking!
"You feared *that*? I liked him"—what stuff;
Of course, we have lived for ages.
But flirtation, my dear, was enough.

He looked for a fortune and found it.
Ah, nugget, of course, tips the scale—
Though he used to say *I*—hush! they're at the rail.

How ugly she looks in a veil!
That dress is home-made. I can tell it;
But, dear me! how badly he stands,
I know he is nervous—no wonder—
But he needn't keep moving his hands.

As for her—well, she never was handsome,
But I really am sorry to-night,
'Tis hard, when one's dressed for one's wedding,
To know that one looks like a fright.
There, it's over—poor fellow, he's married!
I shall miss him, it must be confessed—
I never shall care for a German,
But then dancing's a bore, at the best.

And he spoiled me for all other partners—
Heigh ho! what a riddle is life!
It won't do to miss the reception.
And congratulate—and hate my wife!
Of course, if he's proud of his bargain,
One must give him a chance for display;
Come Molly—"*I'm pale!*" It's the weather,
Besides, I've a headache to-day.

The Old Home of Emanuel Swedenborg.

In connection with the southern fair-bourg, I must not forget to mention a spot of great interest to many American travelers—the house and garden of Emanuel Swedenborg. With scarcely a follower or believer in all Sweden—a prophet without honor in his own country—here he was looked upon, as I learned to my great surprise, as a half-insane charlatan; and hence it is not to be wondered at that this is a neglected, dirty spot, whose associations its nearest neighbors know little or nothing about. The house in which he lived is occupied by tenants of the poorer class of people; what is called his "study" is a small wooden house in the garden, and this is unoccupied and entirely empty, though kept tolerably clean swept. One is fortunate if, after a dozen inquiries in the immediate neighborhood, he finds any one to conduct or direct him to the spot. The garden is a kind of back yard partitioned off from a common court, surrounded by a block of buildings, and it is only accessible through one of the houses. The front of this little garden-house presents a door two or three steps from the ground, and a small window with outside wooden shutters on either side of the door; a low attic room under the slanting roof is shown as the place where, in his inspired moods, he often passed the night; the doorway is shaded by trees, one of which is said to have been planted by his own hand; every visitor is allowed to break or cut off a memento from a beam inside the house, and to carry away as many leaves from the tree as he chooses; nature sends a fresh supply of leaves every year, and new beams as often as they are needed. It seems to me that some of Swedenborg's wealthy followers in our own country might well do something toward the preservation and cleanly maintenance of this spot, which should be almost sacred to them.—*Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.*

The Emma Mine Suit.

One of the interesting features of the Emma Mine suit will be the revelations of the true nature of the bait at which the British gudgeons bit. It is stated that a part of the purchase consisted of £535,000 worth of ore in sight at the mine, and as this was counted as so much cash in hand, it would reduce the actual price of the mine to £462,000, or $2,310,000. The British gudgeons claim that the mine was guaranteed to earn $800,000, or $4,000,000 a year, and this is a point which Schenck is entitled to make, viz: that any man who believes he can buy a property which will pay for itself in seven months, and thereafter earn dividends at the rate of 170 per cent. on the first cost, is such a natural-born idiot that he does not deserve to have any money. This, of course, is not a legal defense, but it is a sufficient answer to the men who bought the Emma mine, with their eyes open, and now claim to have been swindled.

THE trial of Michael Finnell for the killing of the Irish Giant, Ned O'Baldwin, the pugilist, resulted in a disagreement of the jury, and they were discharged.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - $778,251.56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compound semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President. John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. S. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
DRESS GOODS
AT
Wm. Semple's.
Received and opened to-day, another beautiful line of
COLORED DRESS SILKS,
In most fashionable shades, at special low prices. Also extra good value in
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
Much less than usual prices for all grades. Lowest to finest qualities in
BLACK CASHMERES,
Extra good value for the money. Our own importation in Black
ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS,
At very low prices.
New and beautiful lines of
COLORED DRESS GOODS,
In all textures; Spring styles opening daily. At 12½c, 15c and 18¾c, a large assortment of
POPULAR DRESS GOODS,
Splendid value.
A new assortment of
CASSIMERES,
For Men and Boys' wear, extra good value. Kentucky Jeans, all grades.
FINE BROADCLOTHS,
Diagonals, Figured Cloths, &c., &c. The lowest prices for light, medium and heavy weight
FLANNELS, ETC.
Extra Good Value at
Wm. Semple's,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

B. & B.
Tuesday, Feb. 15th, 1876.
NEW GOODS
AND
SPECIAL BARGAINS
ONE CASE
Extra Good Black Alpacas
AT 31 CENTS.
ONE CASE
EXTRA FINE BLACK ALPACAS,
AT 37½c, real value 50c.
38 INCH
American Black Cashmere,
AT 40 CENTS.
NEW BLACK CASHMERES
In Wool and Silk Warps, from 12½ to $2.50 per yard best values ever placed on our counters.
Special sale 100 pieces Fine Dress Goods, consisting of Plaid and Plain Camel's Hair Fabrics, All-Wool Navy Blue and Plain Serges and Invisible Plaids, at 25c, 37½c and 50c., actually one-half their value and less than auction prices.
WAMSUTTA MUSLINS.
DUVAL MUSLINS.
FRUIT LOOM MUSLINS.
Having made a large purchase of these goods, we shall offer them at lower prices than ever before sold before in this market within the recollection of the oldest dry goods merchant.
New Turkey Red Tablings.
New Half Bleached Table Linen.
New Bleached Table Linen.
New German Table Linen.
New German Napkins.
At very low prices.
New Cashmere Laces, Scarfs and Bows.
Extra Bargains in Laces at 50c.
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
CARPETS!
A CHOICE STOCK.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!
No. 77 Fifth Avenue,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
HENRY M'CALLUM.

HARDWARE.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
No. 50 Wood Street,
Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

LANE BROTHERS
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Street.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
UDOLPHO WOLFE'S
AROMATIC
Schiedam Schnapps
This celebrated Beverage acknowledged by the whole MEDICAL FACULTY as a superlative
TONIC! DIURETIC!
Anti-Dyspeptic and Invigorating Cordial.
Used and called for daily by thousands, is offered to all who are in need and suffering, with the assurance of its PURITY and RELIABILITY.
UDOLPHO WOLFE CO.,
No. 18 Beaver street, New York.
Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Beware of counterfeits and Imitations.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CANBY, GILPIN & CO.,
W. H. BROWN & BRO.,
BALTIMORE.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.
Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS
SATURDAY, F
DOMESTIC GOODS
AT
Wm. Semple's.
New Spring Styles Calicos,
NEW SPRING STYLES CHINTZES,
New Spring Styles Percales,
FURNITURE CHINTZES,
German Ticks and Checks, Shirting and Furniture Checks.
TABLE LINENS
And Damasks, Madder and Turkey Red Tablings, Table
DAMASK CLOTHS,
All colors; White Table Damask Napkins, Waiter Napkins, all colors in Fruit Napkins.
PILLOW CASE MUSLINS,
All widths, Sheeting Muslins, all widths, Linen, Gum and
TWILLED SHEETINGS,
All Linen Towellings, Huck and Damask Towels, Fine Fringed
GERMAN TOWELS.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest prices. Linen Shirt Fronts, all styles, good bargains.
GOODS BY THE PIECE,
Dozen, or half dozen, at lowest wholesale prices. Full and complete stock of
NEW CARPETS,
New Oil Cloths, New Mattings, &c. Lace Curtains and Vestibule Laces, Curtain Damasks, Cornices, Window Blinds, Window Hollands, Fixtures, Door Mats, Rugs, &c.
Extra Good Bargains at
Wm. Semple's,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

ALLEGHENY, Feb. 19, 1876.
We will offer for a few weeks our entire stock of Dress Goods at such prices as will insure their rapid sale.
The near approach of Spring renders it absolutely necessary for us to at once dispose of our large stock of Winter Dress Goods remaining unsold, in order to make room for our Spring purchases. We have an immense stock of medium-priced Dress Goods, which have been selling at from 50 to 60 cents, which we will sell during the special sale at 25 cents. Also, a large assortment of goods worth 20 to 25 cents, we will close at 12 1-2 to 15 cents. We have quite a quantity of Plaids suitable for Children's Dresses at very low prices, in some instances at about one-half the prices of two months ago.
This is intended as a bona fide closing sale of our Winter Goods, and customers will find that prices on every article offered will be about one-half the value of the goods.
We also have a full stock of seasonable goods, such as Bleached Muslins, Sheetings, Shirtings, Shirt Fronts, New Style Prints, an immense assortment of Hamburg Edgings, &c., all at the lowest possible prices.
We desire to call attention to our stock of Alexander and La Porte kid Gloves, in two buttons, which we are selling at $1 a pair. They are worth $1.50.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174 Federal St.,
Allegheny.

9 CHOICE MUSIC BOOKS **9.**
Gems of English Song. 232 pages.
75 charming Songs for the price of 8 songs.
Gems of German Song. 200 pages.
100 of the best, for the price of 10 songs.
Gems of Scottish Song. 200 pages.
137 of the sweetest, for the price of 12 songs.
Gems of Sacred Song. 200 pages.
120 of the most celebrated, for the price of 10 songs.
Moore's Irish Melodies. 200 pages.
100 of rare beauty, for the price of 10.
Wreath of Gems. 200 pages.
100 Songs, carefully culled from a much larger number.
Shower of Pearls. 240 pages.
67 of the choicest vocal duets for the price of 10.
Operatic Pearls. 200 pages.
90 of the most favorite Songs of 50 Operas.
Silver Chord. 200 pages.
160 Songs, in great variety, for the price of 10.
"Songs in Sheet Music form cost from 30 to 50cts. each. Nicely packed in these elegant books, they cost from 2 to 4 cents each."
The pages in these fine volumes are all of Full Sheet Music size.
Price of each book in Boards, $2.50; Cloth, $3.00; Gilt, $4.00.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston,
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.
J. E. DITSON & CO.,
Successors to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.
John T. Gray,
PRACTICAL PAINTER,
No. 84 Diamond St.,
Fourth Door above Smithfield street,
House, Sign and Decorative Painting
Promptly done by practical mechanics.
Better work at lower prices than any other establishment in the city.
JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.
DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Window Glass
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.
HAZARD POWDER CO.'S
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors, and dealers by keg or car load, at Low Prices, safety fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh (late Irwin) street, Pittsburgh.
MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.
**

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and remittances promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 21, 1876.

The clear, bright day Saturday, exerted a very pleasant influence on business, and served to cheer all who are interested in the weather, as an aid to business prosperity. The current business at the banks was quite large. A fair demand for loans, for special purposes, is reported. The mercantile and miscellaneous applications for bank favors continue in about the same proportion. Country trade and collections are slow, and city merchants are not receiving as much money from the country as they had calculated upon, and are forced to meet their own obligations by borrowing. This makes the supply of paper large enough to satisfy the banks, and in some cases leaves a surplus for the accommodation of the few desirable outside borrowers who appear.

The firmness in the gold market is traceable to large purchases for account of the Syndicate, who have about $2,600,000 to pay into the Treasury in settlement of the 5 per cent. bonds. There has also been a considerable amount of gold shipped this week to Europe.

Money appears to be getting more and more abundant in the Eastern cities, and is offered at low rates of interest, but only on such collaterals as are sure to be saleable at almost any time. On the other hand, there are borrowers—many of whom have heretofore been considered good—who cannot get what they want at any price. It is evident that the numerous mercantile failures, the bank robberies, and frauds of various kinds in the last few months, are creating a feeling of greater distrust there than has existed at any time in the last two years. It is extremely unfortunate that this feeling has grown up, because the very fact of its existence has a tendency to produce the very results which it fears, viz.: more failures, that would not occur if it were not for the distrust which shuts up the money bags.

One of the prominent features of finances in the Eastern States is the increasing demand for United States bonds, and in the last week there has been a large increase in the orders for registered bonds. A large part of this demand in New York is said to come from New England, where the recent Northampton bank robbery has so scared the bankers that they are putting a large part of their surplus funds into registered bonds. Another cause of the increased demand, however, is the lack of confidence on the part of capitalists in any of the usual investments and a desire to put their money into something that will be secure beyond any contingency, without much regard to a difference of one or two per cent. in the interest.

The time has come, in the judgment of many officers of the Government, and members and Senators, when it is possible to begin the substitution of silver subsidiary coins for fractional currency. The price of gold is now such that the small silver coins are really of a less value than greenbacks. Dr. Linderman thinks that, considering all the influences which serve to keep coin in circulation, gold would have to rise to 118 or 120 before there would be any danger of the withdrawal of silver coins for manufactures or merchandise. This is especially true of the smaller coins, such as the ten and twenty-five cent pieces. Treasurer New also declares as himself as favorable to the withdrawal of fractional currency, and thinks the work can now be begun with entire safety. The ten-cent and twenty-five cent notes will possibly be first withdrawn, since, as before stated, the coins of that value will more certainly remain in circulation. There is some objection now raised to the issue of silver because of its value being less than currency; but the practical suggestion seems to be to put out the silver coins gradually, and people who prefer the ten-cent scrip because it is worth two mills more than a silver ten-cent piece—when compared with the gold standard—will have the opportunity of choice, and they would even be permitted to b[illegible] old stockings full of silver [illegible] contents for fractional cu[illegible] it should disappear forever f[illegible] tion among the people.

The following is a statement o[illegible] in the United States Treasury a[illegible] of business on Saturday: Currer[illegible] 100,384; special deposits of legal [illegible] for the redemption of certificates [illegible] posit, $44,550,000; coin, including [illegible] 786,900 in coin certificates, $75,05[illegible] outstanding legal tenders, $371,378,14[illegible]

The Treasury now holds $258,428,6[illegible] bonds to secure bank circulation, and $[illegible] 621,500 to secure public deposits. Nation[illegible] bank circulation outstanding $341,557,91[illegible] out of which about $2,069,280 are gold notes.

The receipts from internal revenue on Saturday were $287.; 9,19; for the month to date, $5,691,655.60; for the fiscal year to date, $72,709,213.40.

The receipts from Customs on Saturday were $519,082.27; for the month to date, $8,904,727.64; for the fiscal year to date, $95,778,573.56.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 7[illegible] Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	113¾	5-20's 1865-coupons	122½
U. S.'s, 1881	120⅜	10-40's, Reg.	110
" 1864, all called.	—	Currency 6's	127
" 1865	118	New 5 per cents	115½
" 1865, new	119⅜	10-40's—coupons	112¾
5-20's 1867	122⅝		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	116	Ohio & Miss[illegible]ppi	22¾
Erie	17	Union Pacific	72¾
I. C.	100⅜	Toledo & Wabash	50
C. C. & I. C.	8	Harlem	140
St. Paul	45½	Adams Express	109¾
Do. Pref	79¾	American Express	64
Do. Central	68⅜	U. S. Express	73½
Michigan Southern	66	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	87½
North Western Com	44⅜	Quicksilver	21
Do. Pref	65½	Fort Wayne	102¾
Rock Island	109¾	Hannibal & St. Jos	18¾
Cleve. & Pitts	90	Panama	130?
Pacific Mail	22¾	Iron Mountain	24
Western Union Tel.	69⅜		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (B)	56⅝	Cen. Trans (S)	36⅞
Reading (S)	61⅜	Quicksilver (S)	21
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	141	A. V. R. R. 7-9 (A)	99½
Oil Creek (S)	15¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	88
Lehigh Valley (S)	63		

NEW YORK, February 19, 1876.

Money 3@4; prime mercantile paper 4½@6. The customs receipts were $267,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $552,000. The clearings were $44,500,000. Bankers' bills 487a490. Gold opened at 113¾, and closed at 113¾, all sales of the day having been at these figures. The rates paid for carrying were 3 to 4.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase	$1,454,700
Specie, decrease	2,459,700
Legal tenders, increase	1,072,200
Deposits, decrease	796,300
Circulation, decrease	119,400
Reserve, decrease	1,188,425

Governments closed dull but steady. Railroad bonds were quiet in late afternoon dealings and without important feature. State bonds were quiet and prices nominal. The stock market at the opening, where changed, was ¼@¾ per cent. higher than at yesterday's closing, the latter Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred. From then until about 11:30 prices declined ¼@¾ per cent., the latter Western Union. In the latter there was a recovery of ¼@¾ per cent., when the market became quiet and steady, with Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and St. Paul preferred notably strong. During the last hour stocks were quiet, with slight fluctuations in the general list. The widest changes were in New York Central, which declined to 115, and afterward recovered to 116. St. Paul common fell off to 45 and recovered to 45¾@45½. Preferred declined to 79¾, rallied to 80¾, and closed at 79¾. Northwest common receded to 44¾ and preferred to 66½, Erie to 16¾, Lake Shore to 63, Rock Island to 110¾, Ohios to 22½, Pacific Mail to 23¾, and Western Union to 73¾. In some cases there was a recovery of ¼ per cent. at the close. New Jersey Central advanced to 109 and Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph to 20. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western was firm at 119a119¼. The market in general, however, closed dull and lower.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated 121,300 shares, of which 25,000 were Erie, 8,600 Lake Shore, 5,500 Northwest common, 1,600 preferred, 2,400 Rock Island, 8,250 Pacific Mail, 9,000 St. Paul common, 4,500 preferred, 6,300 Ohios, 40,500 Western Union, and 2,100 Kansas & Texas.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 123¾; 5-20s '65, 117¾; do new, 118; do of '67, 119¾; do of '68, 122¾; new 5s, 115¾; 10-40s, 117¾; do coupons, 122¾; currency sixes, 127.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 46; do new, 44¾; Virginia new, 37; do old, 38; Missouri 6s, 102¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 73¾; Pacific Mail, 23¾; Fargo Express, 87½; Adams Express, 109 1-2; American Express, 65; United States Express, 75½; New York Central, 116; Erie, 17; do preferred, 34; Harlem, 143; do preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 61 1-2; Lake Shore, 62¾; Union Pacific, 62; Pittsburgh, 93½; Illinois Central, 100; Northwestern common, 44¾; do preferred, 66½; Rock Island, 109¾; New Jersey Central, 109¾; St. Paul, 45; do preferred, 79¾; Wabash, 10½; do preferred, 19½; Chicago & Alton, 102; do preferred, 103; Terre Haute, 9½; do preferred 21; Fort Wayne, 102; Ohio & Mississippi, 22; Central & Quincy, 115½; Indiana Central, 105; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 18½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 19½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 119; Central Pacific, 108½; Union, 103½; Union grant, Pacific, 102; Mariposa, 8½; do preferred, 19½; Missouri Pacific, 12½.

LONDON, February 19.—5 P. M.—Consols: money, 94 9-16; account, 94 7-16; 5-20s of '65, 105½; do '67, 109½; 10-40s, 106½; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 104; Erie, 15½; do preferred, 36.

LONDON February 19.—To-day has been the quietest for some time on the Stock Exchange. English funds have been firm at better prices. Foreign markets have been dull, and nearly all changes have been a downward direction. The disbeen in a downward direction. The dis- count demand is quiet, with only moderate inquiry for short loans.

PARIS, February 19.—Rentes, 67f 70c.

FRANKFORT, February 19.—U. S. new 5s, 101¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 19, 1876.

The fine weather which we have had during the past day or two has imparted a more cheerful feeling to business circles, and while business continues dull, it is hoped that it will soon commence to pick up, as it frequently does at this season of the year.

APPLES—Sales in a jobbing way at $3¼@4 ⅌ bbl, for fair to choice.

BUTTER—The choice stock is in tight supply and higher; prime to choice rolls at 24@30c; extra choice, 32@33c. Common and medium continues dull.

BEANS—Prime navies quoted at $1.35@1.40 ⅌ bushel to the trade and inside additional in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—Is firmer with a steady demand but prices are not quotably higher; prime Ohio Factory 13¾@13¾c; do New York 14@14½c.

DRIED FRUITS—With unchanged receipts, a reduced supply and increased demand, the market is reported firm at 10c, for fresh.

FLOUR—Steady with a very fair demand for good stock; no change to note in prices. Spring wheat flours, $6.25 to 6.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6.50a7; amber, $7.00a 7.50. Rye flour, $4.50a5.

GROCERIES—The grocery market continues quiet, and with the exception of Coffee, is reported firmer, devoid of any new or important features to which reference has not previously been made.

Carolina	7 @7¾	Louisiana	5¼@6⅛
SYRUPS.			
Choice	60 @63	Fair	40 @45
Prime	55 @60	Common	35 @40
MOLASSES.			
N.O. choice	60	N.O. strictly prime	58
Fair	55	Demarara	50@53
SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	11¾	Standard B	9¾
Crushed	11	Standard C	9¼
Granulated	11	Refined Yellows	9@ 9⅜
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8 @ 9
Standard A	10		
COFFEES.			
Fancy Rio	23¾	R. Rio, lb pkgs	20¾
Prime Rio	22 @23	R. Rio, loose	20
Good Rio	20½ @21	Roasted Java	33¾
Old Gov. Java	34		

GRAIN—The demand for all kinds of grain continues light, confined chiefly to supplying immediate necessities, but stocks are light and are pretty well cleaned up. Prime to choice red winter wheat, $1,30@1.35. The Oat market is reported steady with a light stock but unchanged; 41a42c for mixed and 42a43c for white. Shelled Corn is dull with more offering than there is a demand for; quotable at 43a45c for good high mixed to prime yellow, on track. Ear Corn in light stock, but there does not appear to be much demand for it; 80a32c. Rye unchanged at 80a83c.

HAY—Baled is reported dull but prices remain unchanged; upland prairie $16a14; timothy, $16a18.

PROVISIONS—The market is firm, as will be seen, we have advanced Mess Pork 25 perbbl. A Chicago paper, reviewing the situation, says:

Holders of product are firmer in their views, deeming it probable that provisions will be relatively scarce before next winter, especially if the lack of corn should be made apparent by the spring. But there is some fear. It was remembered that ample stocks were all cleared off before the opening of the present packing season, and claimed that the world's consumptive demand is increasing more rapidly than the supply. Still there was a good deal of nervousness in the market, though the advices from Europe were favorable to holders. Not a few were afraid of a re-action from the recent sharp advance, thinking it would bring out sellers and check the demand from consumers. We think that the quality of the hogs showed some improvement, which led to the remark that the fat animals had been kept back during the recent bad weather, as they could not be driven over miry roads which were impassable to hogs in moderate flesh. This may be an explanation of the change in quality.

Hams—Extra S. C.	[illegible]	Do. half barrels	14¾

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 19, 1876.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Trade has been very dull during the past week, and in a general way presents nothing particularly new or important; prices, both for the raw article and the product, are lower, the latter much more so relatively than the former, and refiners very generally complain that business continues very unsatisfactory. Some new wells have been reported within the past few days, and possibly this may have had something to do with the easing up in the market for the raw article, but we apprehend that the chief cause is the refusal of the product to sympathize. The transportation question continues to be the main topic of discussion in refining circles, but there is nothing new to record.

CRUDE.

The market was reported easier, and as compared with yesterday, prices ruled a shade lower; United and Conduit certificates, quoted at $1.00; Union, $1,18¾; immediate shipment, $2.07a2.10. Brokers report that business has been exceedingly dull all week; there was nothing done in barge oil, in consequence of the refusal of the railroads to allow drawbacks on the product of crude brought here by river.

REFINED.

Has been very dull all week, and prices have further declined; quoted nominally at 13¾@13¾ delivered at the seaboard, and 10¾ free on cars here, which rates, it is stated, do not cover actual cost of manufacture. The dispatches from the east to-day reported Philadelphia and New York rather better.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts crude by rail for the week 1090 bbls, by rail and Conduit pipe line from January 1st to date, 176,502 bbls, against 46,34 bbls same time last year. Shipments of refined for the week, 10,332 bbls: January 1st to date, 31,169 bbls; same time last year, 12,545 bbls.

OIL BARRELS.

There has been little or no demand all week, and while the market continues very dull, prices have undergone no quotable change; countries, $1,05, city make, $1,15a1,20.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 19, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, steady; No. 1 Chicago spring $1,10; No. 2 $1,03 spot; $1,00¾ seller March; $1,00⅝ seller April; No. 2 82c; rejected 72½c. Corn quiet and firm; No. 2 42¾c spot; 42¾c bid seller March; 43¾c bid seller May; rejected 35c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 32a32½c spot; 32¾c asked seller March; rejected 27c. Barley firm; 63¾c spot; 64¼c seller March. Ryedull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $21,40 spot; $21,40a21,42½ seller March; $21,67½a21,70 seller April. Lard quiet and firm; $12,85 spot; $12,82½a12,85 seller March; $13 seller May. Bulk meats firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at $1,06.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Flour dull; receipts 8,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4,25a4,40; common to good $4,50a5,40; good to choice $5,30a5,90; white wheat extra $5,80a7,75; extra Ohio $4,90a7,25; do St. Louis $5,25a9. Rye flour and corn meal dull. Wheat: only limited export and home trade inquiry; receipts 4,000 bushels; nine graded spring $1,03; No 1 spring $1,31a 1,36; No 2 Chicago spring $1,27a1,34; No 3 do $1,06. Rye quiet; State 88a90c; western 88a88c. Barley and malt quiet. Corn: receipts 49,000 bushels; market opened firm; mixed no grade 65a66c; do graded 63 3-4c. Hay firm at 75a80c. Hops quiet and unchanged. Oats dull, receipts 22,000 bush; western mixed State 46a48c; white 48a52c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 7¾a7 3-4c; prime 8¾c. Molasses and rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum firm; crude 7½c; refined 13¾@ 13 3-4c; cases 18¾a21¾c. Tallow firm at 9¾a9 9-16c. Rosin firmer at $1,60a1,65. Turpentine firmer at 36 1-2a37c. Eggs quiet; western 19a20c. Pork firmer; new mess at $22,75. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet; middles firm; long clear western 12a12¾c; do city 12 1-4c. Lard heavy; prime steam 13¾c. Butter: prime heavy; western 15a 22c; State 20a34c. Cheese steady 6a12 3-4c. Whiskey firm at $1,11.

Metals.—Manufactured copper quiet; Ingot Lake firm at 22 3-4a23c. Pig iron: Scotch quiet; American firm at $18a23, Russia sheeting 11 3-4a12 gold. Nails firm; cut $2,85a3; clinch $4,00a5,00; horseshoe No. 8 20a25c.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 19.—Refined petroleum 9¾d.

ANTWERP, February 19.—Refined petroleum flat; 29f.

LIVERPOOL, February 19.—Cotton flat and irregular at 6 9-16a6¾d; sales of 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export, and 4,500 bales American. Lard 60¾s.

LONDON, February 19.—The Mincing Lane markets have not undergone any alterations this week. Transactions have been only to a moderate extent. Yesterday there was a revival of demand by refiners for West Indies sugar. Several parcels of crystalline sugar, at which sellers had been obstinate, realized firmer rates. Low brown sorts, of which the supply is large, have not quite maintained their previous value. Refined sugars are not changed. Prices for crystals. Plantation Ceylon coffee by auction has sold with considerable spirit at higher rates for Colonry sorts. Active grades are quoted 2s. Fine sold by the Netherlands Trading Company on Wednesday last prices were generally better, but this favorable result has not caused any improvement in common kinds here, owing to full supplies still offering. Some further contracts have been made in the new crop of Burma for rice to arrive, at current low quotations.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.—Clover [illegible]; Pennsylvania $1,12½a[illegible]; refined 13¾a13¾c; [illegible] firm; sugars [illegible] 6¾c. Wheat steady; [illegible] $1,38a1,39½; amber $1,41 [illegible]3½c. Corn slow; yellow [illegible] rather weak at 44½c. Oats [illegible]; white 37a39c; mixed 35a36c. Pork $22,75. Lard 13½c. Whiskey firmer; choice quiet; New [illegible] county extra 33a37c; western extra 25a29c; firsts 25 [illegible] New York 12¾a14c; western [illegible]s more active; Pennsylvania and Delaware fresh 16c.

Baltimore.

[illegible]bruary 19.—Flour steady [illegible]. Wheat quiet and unchanged; [illegible] firmer and quiet; [illegible]4@43c. Corn dull; western [illegible]43c. Rye dull and [illegible] and unchanged. Provisions firm and [illegible]. Pork [illegible]. Bulk meats firm; [illegible] shoulders 6c; clear [illegible]5¼@6c. Lard firmer and [illegible]; refined 13 3-4a14c. Butter [illegible]; western extras 27a28c; [illegible] nominally [illegible]. Whiskey firmer; not quotably high[illegible] $1,11.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 19.—Cotton dull at 12¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; $1,23a1,25. Corn quiet; 42a 44c. Oats firm; 37a43c. Barley and rye dull and nominal. Pork quiet; $22,37½. Lard firm; steam $12,90; kettle $13,75a14,00. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 5¾c; clear rib 11¾c; clear 12c. Bacon firm; 9½, 12¾a13c. Whisky in steady demand; $1,05.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,09¾; hard $1,06¾; No. 2 $1,02; No. 3 80¾c. Corn a shade firmer; No. 2 mixed 43¾a44c. Oats steady; No. 2 32a32c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring 82c; No. 3 59c. Rye firm; 68¾c.

Boston.

BOSTON, February 19.—Flour steady; western superfine $4,a4,50; common extra $5a5,25; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6a7; Illinois $6,50a8,25; St. Louis $5,37½a9,00; fancy Minnesota $7,75a9,25. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 66¾a67c. Oats in fair demand; mixed and No. 2 white 46a51c; rejected 43a46c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 19.—Cotton dull; 12¾c. Flour and grain firm and unchanged. Provisions firm. Pork $22,50a 23. Bulk meats 8½, 12a12¼c. Bacon 10¾, 13a13¾c. Sugar cured hams 14a14½c. Lard: tierce 14¾c; keg 15c. Whisky firm; $1,05.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 white Wabash $1,40; No. 1 white Michigan $1,38; No. 2 $1,18; extra white Michigan $1,39; amber $1,26. Corn dull; high mixed held at 46a46½c; bid seller May 51c; no grade 42½c. Oats dull; No. 2 Michigan 36c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 19.—Cotton dull; 12c; sales 600; receipts 2,400; shipments 9,500. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet; 45a48c. Oats quiet; 47a52c. Lard dull; 13¾a14½c. Bacon: 7a12¼a12¾c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 19.—Cotton, flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm. Pork firmer; $22,75a22,50. Lard firmer; 12¾c. Bulk meats higher; 8¾a8¾a 12¾c. Bacon quiet; 9¾a12¾a13c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 19.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1,40; extra white Michigan $1,75. Corn dull; western mixed new 65c. Barley unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 19.—Corn lower at 58a60c. Oats easier; choice Galena 45c. Pork firmer at $22,75a23. Bacon firmer at 10a13¾a13½c. Others unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 19.—Petroleum very steady; demand good; standard white 110 test 10½c; prime white 150 test 11½c.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, February 19.—Cattle receipts: 900 head; dull and overstocked extreme range $3a4,50; medium to good $4a4,50; choice $5a5,75; extra $5 40; shipments 2,800. Hogs receipts: 9,000; slow; packers paid $7,85a8,55; bacon grades $8a8,10; shippers $8,25a8,55; Philadelphias $8,75; shipments 3,800. Sheep receipts: 1,800; dull and declining; common to choice $4,25a5,75.

ST. LOUIS, February 19.—Hogs quiet; Yorkers $7,75a8,00; packing $7,80a8,30. Cattle stronger on light receipts; quotations unchanged.

CINCINNATI, February 19.—Hogs firm; shipping light at $7,75a8,10; packing $805a 8,30; heavy $8,35a8,40; total slaughtered since November first 526,000, same time last year 519,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 19.—Hogs receipts: 800; higher; packers $7,80a7,75; ship pers $7,35a7,80.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Cotton quiet; 12 31-32a13c; futures closed barely steady; February 12 31-32c; March 12 31-32c; April 13 3-16c; May 12 11-32a13 5-8c; June 13 19-32a 13 5-8c; July 13 31-32; August 13 15-16c.

NEW ORLEANS, February 19.—Cotton quiet; sales 9,250 bales; prices irregular; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 9 1-8a 10c; low middlings to strict low middlings 10 5-8a11 3-8c; middlings to strict middlings 11 7-8a12 7-8c; good middlings to middling fair 13⅝a14¼c; fair 15a16c; receipts: net 3,878 bales; gross 4,144; exports to Great Britain 6,988; stock 364,598.

MOBILE, February 29.—Cotton irregular; middling 12 1-8a14c; net receipts 1,544 bales; exports Great Britian 449; France 48; Channel 1,800; coast 125; sales 1,500.

CHARLESTON, February 19.—Cotton quiet and easy 12 3-16a14c; net receipts 1099 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,344; sales 600.

SAVANNAH, February 19.—Cotton dull; middlings 12 3-8c; net receipts 590 bales; exports to Great Britian 5,014; coast 134; sales 461.

Wool.

BOSTON, February 19.—There is a steady demand for domestics at unchanged prices. Fine fleeces have attracted most attention the past week, and considerable lots have been taken by leading manufacturers. The sales of the week include 272,000 pounds Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces. In Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces very little has been done, the sales comprising 71,000 pounds. In combing and delaine fleeces scarcely anything has been done, stocks are light, but leading manufacturers are well supplied. Combing pulled wool is in fair demand, the sales comprising 38,000 pounds. In pulled wools there has been a fair business doing.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 19.—There was a more cheerful feeling in trade and some improvement in business. Cotton goods were in fair demand. Plaid prints were in better request. Plain and fancy cotton dress goods were in liberal demand. Worsted shawls were fairly active. Cotton hosiery is brisk. Cloths, cassimeres and worsted coatings are in moderate request.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—20 bf coils boot, L. Schmidt; 4 cases 1 tobacco, A. Schaub; 2 bxls wheels, Sauter, L. & Co; 2 do, T. H. Lang; 4 bxls tobacco, Hill, W. & Co; 2 bbls tobacco, 1 bx samples, W. & D. Rinehart; 10 cads corn, Kennard & Co; 22 do, Fred Mau; 1 car o corn, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 65 sks corn meal, F. W. Jenkins & Bro; 3 bxls butter, 3 bbls eggs, 6 bbls apples, Hood, C. & Co; 2 bbls eggs, 2 bbls 63¾c spot; 64¼c seller March. Ryedull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $21,40 spot; $21,40a21,42½ seller March; $21,67½a21,70 seller April. Lard quiet and firm; $12,85 spot; $12,82½a12,85 seller March; $13 seller May. Bulk meats firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at $1,06.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Flour dull; receipts 8,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4,25a4,40; common to good $4,50a5,40; good to choice $5,30a5,90; white wheat extra $5,80a7,75; extra Ohio $4,90a7,25; do St. Louis $5,25a9. Rye flour and corn meal dull. Wheat: only limited export and home trade inquiry; receipts 4,000 bushels; nine graded spring $1,03; No 1 spring $1,31a 1,36; No 2 Chicago spring $1,27a1,34; No 3 do $1,06. Rye quiet; State 88a90c; western 88a88c. Barley and malt quiet. Corn: receipts 49,000 bushels; market opened firm; mixed no grade 65a66c; do graded 63 3-4c. Hay firm at 75a80c. Hops quiet and unchanged. Oats dull, receipts 22,000 bush; western mixed State 46a48c; white 48a52c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 7¾a7 3-4c; prime 8¾c. Molasses and rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum firm; crude 7½c; refined 13¾@ 13 3-4c; cases 18¾a21¾c. Tallow firm at 9¾a9 9-16c. Rosin firmer at $1,60a1,65. Turpentine firmer at 36 1-2a37c. Eggs quiet; western 19a20c. Pork firmer; new mess at $22,75. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet; middles firm; long clear western 12a12¾c; do city 12 1-4c. Lard heavy; prime steam 13¾c. Butter: prime heavy; western 15a 22c; State 20a34c. Cheese steady 6a12 3-4c. Whiskey firm at $1,11.

Metals.—Manufactured copper quiet; Ingot Lake firm at 22 3-4a23c. Pig iron: Scotch quiet; American firm at $18a23, Russia sheeting 11 3-4a12 gold. Nails firm; cut $2,85a3; clinch $4,00a5,00; horseshoe No. 8 20a25c.

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Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 19.—Cotton dull at 12¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; $1,23a1,25. Corn quiet; 42a 44c. Oats firm; 37a43c. Barley and rye dull and nominal. Pork quiet; $22,37½. Lard firm; steam $12,90; kettle $13,75a14,00. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 5¾c; clear rib 11¾c; clear 12c. Bacon firm; 9½, 12¾a13c. Whisky in steady demand; $1,05.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,09¾; hard $1,06¾; No. 2 $1,02; No. 3 80¾c. Corn a shade firmer; No. 2 mixed 43¾a44c. Oats steady; No. 2 32a32c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring 82c; No. 3 59c. Rye firm; 68¾c.

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Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 19.—Cotton dull; 12¾c. Flour and grain firm and unchanged. Provisions firm. Pork $22,50a 23. Bulk meats 8½, 12a12¼c. Bacon 10¾, 13a13¾c. Sugar cured hams 14a14½c. Lard: tierce 14¾c; keg 15c. Whisky firm; $1,05.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 white Wabash $1,40; No. 1 white Michigan $1,38; No. 2 $1,18; extra white Michigan $1,39; amber $1,26. Corn dull; high mixed held at 46a46½c; bid seller May 51c; no grade 42½c. Oats dull; No. 2 Michigan 36c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 19.—Cotton dull; 12c; sales 600; receipts 2,400; shipments 9,500. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet; 45a48c. Oats quiet; 47a52c. Lard dull; 13¾a14½c. Bacon: 7a12¼a12¾c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 19.—Cotton, flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm. Pork firmer; $22,75a22,50. Lard firmer; 12¾c. Bulk meats higher; 8¾a8¾a 12¾c. Bacon quiet; 9¾a12¾a13c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 19.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1,40; extra white Michigan $1,75. Corn dull; western mixed new 65c. Barley unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 19.—Corn lower at 58a60c. Oats easier; choice Galena 45c. Pork firmer at $22,75a23. Bacon firmer at 10a13¾a13½c. Others unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 19.—Petroleum very steady; demand good; standard white 110 test 10½c; prime white 150 test 11½c.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, February 19.—Cattle receipts: 900 head; dull and overstocked extreme range $3a4,50; medium to good $4a4,50; choice $5a5,75; extra $5 40; shipments 2,800. Hogs receipts: 9,000; slow; packers paid $7,85a8,55; bacon grades $8a8,10; shippers $8,25a8,55; Philadelphias $8,75; shipments 3,800. Sheep receipts: 1,800; dull and declining; common to choice $4,25a5,75.

ST. LOUIS, February 19.—Hogs quiet; Yorkers $7,75a8,00; packing $7,80a8,30. Cattle stronger on light receipts; quotations unchanged.

CINCINNATI, February 19.—Hogs firm; shipping light at $7,75a8,10; packing $805a 8,30; heavy $8,35a8,40; total slaughtered since November first 526,000, same time last year 519,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 19.—Hogs receipts: 800; higher; packers $7,80a7,75; ship pers $7,35a7,80.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Cotton quiet; 12 31-32a13c; futures closed barely steady; February 12 31-32c; March 12 31-32c; April 13 3-16c; May 12 11-32a13 5-8c; June 13 19-32a 13 5-8c; July 13 31-32; August 13 15-16c.

NEW ORLEANS, February 19.—Cotton quiet; sales 9,250 bales; prices irregular; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 9 1-8a 10c; low middlings to strict low middlings 10 5-8a11 3-8c; middlings to strict middlings 11 7-8a12 7-8c; good middlings to middling fair 13⅝a14¼c; fair 15a16c; receipts: net 3,878 bales; gross 4,144; exports to Great Britain 6,988; stock 364,598.

MOBILE, February 29.—Cotton irregular; middling 12 1-8a14c; net receipts 1,544 bales; exports Great Britian 449; France 48; Channel 1,800; coast 125; sales 1,500.

CHARLESTON, February 19

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are a falling barometer, increasing southeast to southwest winds, warmer, cloudy and rainy weather.

The Gospel Meetings

Will be continued this week, but will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Penn and Seventh street. Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., will deliver a short address, to be followed by the usual short meeting, conducted by young men. Services to begin promptly at 7½ o'clock. Seats free, and all are cordially invited.

Fire in Allegheny.

About half-past five o'clock yesterday morning Officer Elmer discovered fire in the out-houses in the rear of the residence of Mr. Hausman, on Hamilton street, Troy Hill, Allegheny, and he sounded an alarm from box 65. The fire was soon extinguished, the wash-house and some sheds being destroyed. The property was owned by H. Oehmler, whose loss is about $75. It is supposed to have originated from ashes from the bake oven, the family having used the oven on Saturday evening.

A Pittsburgh Painter.

As the season of spring rejuvenation approaches it is well to know the whereabouts of the artists who dress our domiciles in garments that seem to make their youth perennial. In the foremost rank of these artists stands Mr. John T. Gray, the beauty and durability of whose work has almost passed into a proverb in this city. Mr. Gray recently removed from his old familiar quarters to a new location at 69 Diamond street, a few doors above Smithfield street, where he has added facilities for the accommodation of his rapidly growing business. In the domain of house, sign or decorative painting, Mr. Gray has no superior here, and very few equals. To assist him in the different branches of his business he employs a number of mechanics, each of whom is an artist in his own particular line, and all of whom are employed in the branches in which they excel. Added to the fact that the work done by Mr. Gray is always of the highest order, is the other important fact that his prices are no higher than those asked by more presumptous but less able workmen. Every order receives prompt and efficient attention at the hands of Mr. Gray, who is, above all things, a business man, and his success is in a great measure due to this fact.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Catholic Children in Pittsburgh Must Leave Them to Prepare for Confirmation.

At the celebration of children's mass in the Cathedral yesterday morning at nine o'clock, Father Grace told the young members of the congregation that on Wednesday morning children would be received into the communion of the church, but he at the same time plainly informed them that none who were attending the public schools would be confirmed. The explanation of this is that Father Grace intended no covert attack upon the common schools, but that he did not wish the minds of the children who are to be received into church fellowship to be diverted by any secular pursuit or occupation from the religious frame in which it is desirable to get them so that their confirmation will be acceptable and attended by none but solemn thoughts. The Father requested the children to tell their parents what he had said so they could act accordingly.

DEATH FROM MORPHIA.

Untimely End of a Popular and Successful Physician.

A very lamentable occurrence resulting in the death of a well known and estimable gentleman took place yesterday. Dr. J. W. Butterfield, residing at 1091 Penn avenue, had been suffering for some time past from a painful affection of the bladder. Late Saturday night, to alleviate the pain, he took a couple of grains of morphia. The dose not having the desired effect, he yesterday morning concluded to resort to hypodermic injection, and consequently in that way injected into his system seven grains of the dangerous drug. Unfortunately, in his somewhat enfeebled condition, the amount proved fatal. Finding that he was seriously affected, he sent for Dr. R. W. Hamilton, and telling him what he had done, very soon after fell into a comatose condition from which all efforts to arouse him proved ineffectual, and at five o'clock last evening he expired. The deceased was a very successful physician of large practice, and his unfortunate and untimely death will be deeply mourned.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

The Irish Associ[illegible]ing Preparations for the Celebration of the Anniversary of St. Patrick's Natal Day of [illegible]

[illegible] representing Temperance [illegible] were in connexion in the Cathedral school hall, for the purpose of arranging for the celebration of the birthday of Ireland's patron saint. It is is a notable coincidence that the 17th of March this year is the centennial anniversary of the landing of St. Patrick in Boston by the British, and it is proposed to add new glories to the celebration of St. Patrick's natal day on that account. The convention was organized by the election of Mr. Edward Marron as President, and Mr. James P. O'Neil as Secretary. Dr. J. P. Tracy was unanimously elected Grand Marshall. A delegation from E Company, Fourteenth Regiment, asked for the formation of such a number of their members wished to participate in the celebration, and a resolution was passed according them the right of the line. It was resolved to extend an invitation to the German Catholic Societies to join in the celebration, and after deciding that the preliminaries should be left in the hands of the Grand Marshal, the convention adjourned until next Sunday.

ATTEMPTED INFANTICIDE.

Alleged Effort of a Young Woman to Destroy Her Illegitimate Offspring.

A case of attempted infanticide was reported to the police about eight o'clock on Saturday evening. It occurred in Young's alley, a sort of blind passage way between Washington and Federal, Wylie and Webster streets. The mother of the child, which was an illegitimate one, is Margaret Johnston, who has been residing for some time with her brother-in-law, Mr. Lewis. The home of Miss Johnston is in the west. The infant was found in a cesspool on the premises. Its cries were heard by a woman residing in an adjoining house. She informed the police and two enterprising officers recovered the baby before it was dead. One of them tied a rope around his body and descended into the vault, while the other rendered all necessary assistance. The child was placed in the charge of a neighbor woman to be worked with. That night, and yesterday it was considered out of danger. Miss Johnston says she was delivered of the babe while sitting in the water closet, and that, fearful of not attempt to take its life by throwing it below. She had been down on Fifth avenue only an hour or so previous and had no idea that the time of her delivery was so near. Her story is a probable one and is corroborated by circumstances hardly proper to relate here. Nevertheless an information for attempted murder has been lodged against her at the Mayor's office. She is confined to bed, under the surveillance of the police.

CLAREMONT.

Sixth Annual Report of the Officers of the Workhouse—Statistical Information.

The sixth annual report of the officers of the Allegheny County Workhouse is before us, thanks to the kindness of Superintendent Cordier. It says that the origin of the disastrous fire in April last has been traced to a defective flue from the bakery. The fire caused a loss to the county of $10,000. The net income of the institution during the year was as follows:

From the Barrel Factory	$17,491 31
From the Laundry	2,249 55
Sundry labor	5,367 50
Total	$25,018 37
At its Ordinary Expenditure during the same time	47,413 39
Leaving a Deficit of	$22,395 02

The managers regret the deficiency but attribute it to four month's idleness of the inmates, to the shrinkage in the value of material contracted for at high rates, and to the decrease in the barrel trade. Notwithstanding the deficit of the past year the figures show that the institution, since 1872, has not alone been self-sustaining during the period, but that over a surplus of over $6,000 is still standing to the credit of it. Superintendent Cordier says that "kindness and humanity, justice tempered with mercy, and the constant desire to reward rather than to inflict punishments, influenced my whole intercourse with our inmates, and characterized the general government of the institution." The whole number of prisoners received since the organization of the Work House, August 6, 1869, is 10,177. The number of prisoners in the institution December 31, 1874, was 334. The number received from January 1, 1875, to December 31, 1875, was 1,760. Of this number 1,795 were discharged by reason of the expiration of sentence, 17 by order of the Courts, 67 by reduction of time, 13 by Governor's pardon, 14 by escape without recapture, 6 died and one was removed to small-pox hospital. December 31, 1875, there were 361 inmates, of whom 278 were white males, 58 colored males, 17 white females and 8 colored females. Of the inmates, 1,031 were natives of the United States, 384 of Ireland, 142 of Germany, 91 of England, 26 of Scotland. One thousand and fifty-six were single, 560 married, 73 were widowers, 71 widows. Of the number 1,287 could read and write, 231 could read and 222 could neither read nor write. The cost of the maintenance of the prisoners during the year was $129.19 per capita.

Housekeepers would find their Biscuit, Cakes, &c., much improved by using Marvin's Self-Raising flour, in place of ordinary flour, mixed with expensive baking powders or cream of tartar and soda.

THE REFUGE FINANCIALLY.

Investigation Proves that there Was Nothing Crooked at Morganza.

Contractors Vindicating the Board from the Charges of Jobbery—The $13,000 Increase Satisfactorily Explained—After Closing Speeches the Committee Adjourn sine die.

On Saturday the Legislative Committee completed the work of investigating the Reform School. The last day was given to an investigation of the affairs pertaining to the building of the new Reform School at Morganza. The first witness was Mr. John Frazier. Referring to the Morganza contracts, he said: They were let to the Frazier Brothers; I have the sub-letting; we were told whom to sub-let to, and our pay was greater on condition that we did so; my first proposition was $206,376.26, and it was let to me at $219,000 afterwards. The Building Committee, consisted of Judge Parke and Clerk Ross; after I made my proposal I was in Allegheny, and saw Monahan, the architect, and asked if this contract had been let; he said no, that there would be a preference given to some contractor; after asking who was to do outside work, he said Swayne & Dickson and another firm; got a note from the office for me to send in the names of the sub-contractors; sent in a proposition embracing other names, and got the contract at $219,000; I gave bonds for the work.

THE THIRTEEN THOUSAND DOLLAR INCREASE.

The $13,000 increase I got for giving work to preferred sub-contractors; indirectly I got nothing; when the bids were opened, saw Mr. Dickson and asked if the big contract was let; he said afterwards they (Swayne & Dickson) came in with a lower bid, as Dickson had looked over the figures; asked the architect where I stood; he did not tell me.

To Mr. Thornton—Saw the Building Committee after this a few days; they wanted their parties to have the work, and said the latter were more responsible; came at their request; the difference in my contract, in case my first proposal had been taken, would have been the difference between the $206,000 and $219,000; but to me personally it was the same; the Building Committee paid the difference; when the proposal was made my brother was present with four or five others. Mr. Ross asked a series of questions in cross-examination with a purpose of showing that the Building Committee had let the sub-contracts to the lowest responsible bidders.

Mr. Yeager followed Mr. Frazier and testified that the additional $13,000 was tacked upon Frazier's bid because the latter did not think that the original sub-contractors were responsible, and the committee allowed the increase for the purpose of securing responsible men.

VINDICATING THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. B. Swain, sworn—Am a member of the firm of Swain & Dickson; Frazier told me to reconsider my bid; I did so, and gave it to him; but had made a mistake, and afterward told him it was too low; we never got any benefit of a drawback or a dollar for extras, nor did I ask for the privilege of a note on one to get the better bid; the meeting was up we kept close watch on the work; it was good or I wouldn't want to be at this investigation; one wall was crooked, because it was "green" and had a big load of timbers; on the day of the letting I was under the impression my firm was the successful one; there was no collusion between us and the Building Committee, nor anything paid to us; we did not tell Frazier and ask him to let us reduce on our bid; he came to us and said we had made a big mistake, and finally gave us to understand that another firm were the successful parties; as far as the work is concerned, it is good; I never was paid a dollar or paid out a dollar for any consideration from the Board or any one.

Cross-examined by Mr. Frazier—When you came to me the evening the contract was let it was in that new block in Allegheny; I might have asked you how the contract had gone; heard on the street that you were getting the big job; the first disturbance about bad work out at Morganza was in the main building, and mind you told me if work wasn't better done afterwards there would be trouble.

Following Mr. Swain several contractors were sworn and their testimony proved conclusively that in letting the sub-contracts the Building Committee had followed the usual custom of builders, and that there was nothing crooked in the transaction.

THE $13,080 INCREASE EXPLAINED.

Mr. E. M. Butz, sworn—Was formerly a member of the firm of Monahan & Butz, architects; we had the supervision of the erection of the Morganza buildings; we were very particular about securing responsible sub-contractors, especially in brickwork; Mr. Frazier furnished us with a list of sub-contractors. (Witness read the list). We made a recommendation that the Building Committee advance the different between the lowest bidders and the highest ones, in order to secure a satisfactory job; this was done, and it made a difference of $13,265; we did not think the low bidders were capable of doing the job properly at their figures; I never received any pecuniary consideration of any pay either directly or indirectly.

Mr. A. D. Ross, Clerk of the Executive Committee, swore that he had written to Mr. Frazier for a list of the sub-contractors, and that the contracts were awarded to Frazier Bros., with Swain and Dickson, Rasher & Dinger, and W. C. Cook as sub-contractors. Regarding the drawbacks Mr. Ross swore that contractors were never paid more than their dues.

Mr. Knox, the stone-work contractor, swore that he never paid a dollar to any one in consideration of being given his contract.

Mr. W. D. Cooke, the contracting painter, swore to the same state of facts in his case, adding, never, that he had hard work to get his money from Frazier Bros.

A DEPLETED EXCHEQUER.

Mr. Thomas Wightman, sworn—Am Chairman of the Finance Committee; since I have been in the Board the finances have been behind and the managers have had to anticipate payments by notes; there are on notes to the amount of about $35,000; this has been occasioned by the failure to get the appropriation last winter; in case we get the appropriation we will have to sell Morganza; we must be protected somehow; can't state what our liabilities are; we cannot carry on the institution without the appropriation.

After this witness left the stand, Mr. Bigham interjected the information that it was intended to abolish the contract system in the Morganza school.

Then Mr. Avery was re-called, but his testimony related to the internal management, and all of that was new was the following, which he testified in answer to a question by Mr. Plummer: I know nothing of a ring, but there are four or five men in the board who are a powerful influence.

Their opinions and dictums *I* would take as settling any question. If any one of them would ask me to resign, I would resign; but it is the right of each of the committee should know this, that many a time four or five managers have been *obliged* to run the thing in the absence of others. The Christmas toys purchased for the children were generally purchased at the toy store of Mr. Yeager, though the chairman of the Supply Committee never intimated to the Superintendent that he desired the toys to be bought at his establishment.

A LAST FAREWELL.

This concluded the testimony pertinent to the issue, and Mr. Gill rose to deliver his parting speech. He said that his task in pushing the investigation on had been a very unpleasant one, but that he alone was responsible for the position he had taken. He understood the word Ring, and stood up against the protests of his friends, and even against the protest of his wife. Whatever credit or blame had accrued was due to him alone. In consequence, he asserted that he had been actuated neither by malice nor personal enmity, and he appealed to Mr. Avery to support the assertion.

Mr. Avery said he had no reason to doubt the word of Mr. Gill, but he wanted to ask him if it was true that he had acted against the protests of his wife and best friends, if it was not also true that he had acted against the protests of his own conscience.

Mr. Gill—Emphatically, no sir.

Then Mr. Plummer asked if any of the Managers had anything further to say, and there being no response, he said: "We are now about through with our work, and if any gentleman desires to make any remarks this is the last time he will have to do so before the investigation, which has occupied us nearly three weeks. We have been assisted in the matter greatly by Mr. Gill and Mr. Vickers, and the committee wishes to return its thanks to them for their services. What the report of the committee will be is for the future to tell, although some of my newspaper friends have accused me of having my mind made up beforehand, and also of having a particular religious faith, something, I can assure you, gentlemen, I never was accused of before. [Laughter.] I thank you all for the kind attention during the investigation, and I wish to say to Mr. and Mrs. Avery that I deeply sympathize with them in this unfortunate matter. Gentlemen, the committee will now adjourn to meet in Harrisburg."

Preliminary Hearing.

On Saturday afternoon, the persons accused of complicity in the jail pie poisoning case had a hearing before Alderman Burke. John Bagit, his wife Catharine, Hal Purden, and Susan Taylor were released on bail, Susan Taylor were released on the sum of $50 each to appear as witnesses, and Mrs. Ridgley and Andrew Gross were both committed to jail in default of $1,000 bail each to await trial on the charge of attempted murder by poisoning.

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MULBERRY ALLEY MURDER.

A Fatal Stab from a Brother-in-law.

Matthew Long Probably Killed by Patrick Ferry—Another Crime Caused by Religious Differences—A Horrible Wound—Arrest of the Murderer.

Ever since this mundane sphere of ours began to revolve the record of its events has shown that religious differences have caused the shedding of more blood than all other causes combined (except perhaps, the desire to accumulate wealth without labor.) It is but a few weeks since that the telegraph flashed to every portion of the land, the particulars of a murder of a woman by her husband, and his own suicide, simply because they belonged to different branches of the Protestant Church. The recollection of the last riot that convulsed the metropolis of the country is yet vivid to those who choose to recall it, when the banners and plumes of the Orangemen fell beneath the wrath of thousands of zealous Catholics. The annals of the Inquisition, the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, and the persecution of the Huegenots, scarcely need mention to prove that Bigotry in the day of final reckoning will stand arraigned for crimes, in comparison with which those of Lust, of Mammon, or of Ambition and the love of Power will sink into insignificance.

In the long list that darkens the pages of history one more entry has yesterday to make. The particulars of the affair are as follows:

ORIGIN OF THE QUARREL.

Matthew Long and Patrick Ferry lived in the same building on Mulberry alley, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth sreets, in the Ninth ward, the house, however, being divided by a partition, such as tenements generally have. Being brothers-in-law, they got along amicably together, although Long was a Protestant and Ferry a Catholic. Both were Irishmen, and both fond of "potteen," although Long has the reputation of never indulging to excess. On Saturday night the two families concluded to have a social chat, enlivened by liberal quantities of the national fluid, and did so, succeeding in passing the evening without trouble until about eleven or twelve o'clock, when the hilariousness engendered by liberal patronage of the bottle found vent in song. Unfortunately Long happened to warble that favorite of the Orangemen, "The Battle of the Boyne," than which nothing is more offensive to a good Catholic, and the consequence was that Ferry's ire was aroused, and he resented the breach of hospitality that brought back to him the humiliating memory of the result of that sanguinary conflict. He remonstrated with Long in very warm terms, and the latter retorted in the same manner. Finally Long called Ferry "a [illegible]-a-[illegible]," and the two immediately went at each other in a Donnybrook way. Mrs. Long, assisted by some others, succeeded in getting the combatants separated, and Ferry returned to his own apartments. In the meantime, officer Stoer, a private watchman in the neighborhood, had heard the row, and hunting up patrolman Goudy, whom he well knew to just above the scene of the affray, induced him to go to the house and see what was up. This Goudy did, about one o'clock. When he entered Long's house he found Mrs. Long earnestly entreating her [illegible] and soun[illegible] nothing th[illegible] he was ta[illegible] wife, and rai[illegible] attempted to [illegible] caught him by [illegible] several seconds [illegible] resting her husba[illegible] her, Goudy rushed [illegible] saw him turning th[illegible] the yard, at the end [illegible] Ferry and Goudy [illegible] rushed to the gate, bu[illegible] turning, who exclaime[illegible]

FERRY HAS D[illegible]

He has cut my whole g[illegible] staggered, and with [illegible] Goudy took hold of him [illegible] to his assistance, helped him [illegible] Goudy then started into the [illegible] Ferry and met him coming out [illegible] meantime, however, he had se[illegible] Protson to come to his assista[illegible] arrived just in time to grasp [illegible] left arm. Goudy told him [illegible] Ferry commenced to work his right [illegible] rather a suspicious way, and to prev[illegible] difficulty Goudy told Protson, who had [illegible] arrived, to "see what he had." The result of the investigation was the finding in Ferry's coat pocket of a common pen-knife with a very sharp blade three or four inches long, covered with blood. This was immediately taken possession of by the officers, and when they arrived at the Central Station with Ferry they took the prisoner, was turned over to the authorities, while Mr. Goudy and Protson were leaving with their prisoner the former asked: "How bad is Long cut?" Some one answered, "His whole entrails are cut out."

THE EXTENT OF THE WOUND.

Immediately after Long was taken into the house, Dr. Lang was summoned, and shortly after a messenger was sent for Dr. John Dickson. The latter called upon Dr. W. R. Hamilton, a perhaps more efficient surgeon, and when they arrived they found himself. Drs. Hamilton and Lang found Long lying upon the floor with a towel lying over his stomach, and his bowels protruding in a frightful manner. The surgeons immediately went to work to examine the nature of the wound. They found that a deep cut across the abdomen about six inches in length had let out the intestines, and almost the whole of the intestinal canal in four places, and entirely severed a number of the smaller intestines. These were joined together, the intestines replaced in the abdominal cavity, and the lips of the wound joined. The victim was then put to bed and carefully tended.

HIS DYING DECLARATION.

Both Dr. Hamilton and Dr. Lang were convinced that the wound could be done for the sufferer was to relieve as far as possible the pain of his wounds until death would ensue, which was confidently expected within a few hours. Long was hardly supposed possible that he could live until morning; and, therefore, that the law might be vindicated, Mayor McCarthy was sent for to take the dying declaration of the wounded man. The Mayor arrived sometimes between 3 and 4 o'clock and took the following:

"Had a controversy with Patrick Ferry in my own house. He said he could lick me or any other person who would take my part. Ferry then went home. I heard him abusing me through a door between his apartments and mine. I went into Ferry's room and took hold of him and threw him on the floor and kept him down. Ferry parted us and took me home. Ferry continued to abuse me. My wife kept us apart by closing the door between the two rooms. One of the police came into the room to would resign; but it is the right of each of the committee should know this, that many a time four or five managers have been *obliged* to run the thing in the absence of others. The Christmas toys purchased for the children were generally purchased at the toy store of Mr. Yeager, though the chairman of the Supply Committee never intimated to the Superintendent that he desired the toys to be bought at his establishment.

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IMPORTANT DECISION.

Opinion of Judge Hawkins in the Hufnagle Case—An Unprecedented Case in Pennsylvania—The Act of an Attorney Not Invalidated by the Mere Fact of His Not Having Possession of the Papers Conferring the Power to Act.

In the Orphans' Court, Saturday, Judge Hawkins rendered his decision in the case of John Hufnagle and wife, the question to be decided being as to which of the two died first, the disposition of the property depending upon that point. The statement of facts is as follows: John Hufnagle and his wife were among the victims of the terrible flood in Butcher's Run, Allegheny City, on the night of July 26, 1874. The body of the former was found next morning near his his dwelling, No. 25 O'Hara street, lying under some heavy timbers, and badly bruised. The wife had been swept some distance farther down. They left no children. John Hufnagle left as surviving heirs four sisters, living in Germany. Mrs. Hufnagle left surviving her mother, Mrs. Franz. Letters of administration upon the estate of Jno. Hufnagle were granted to C. Franz, brother of Mrs. Hufnagle, deceased. It is estimated that the personal estate of decedent will amount to about $4,800 after payment of debts. This balance was claimed by the collateral heirs of Jno. Hufnagle, and by Mrs. Franz.

In February, 1875, Conrad Kraus arrived in Pittsburgh from Germany with a power of attorney, duly executed from the sisters of Mr. Hufnagle, by which he was authorized to collect moneys coming to the heirs of Hufnagle, and "to compromise and settle according to his best judgment."

A few days after his arrival he went, in company with Jno. E. Bitner to the office of Max Schamberg, who, *it seems*, had been in correspondence with Mr. Hufnagle's sisters with respect to the estate. Mr. Schamberg obtained possession of the papers under the pretence of seeing if they were "all right," and then retained them on the pretence of custody. Mr. Kraus on several occasions thereafter demanded them without success. In the meantime negotiations were pending for effecting a settlement of Franz, looking to a compromise of the conflicting claims of the estate. On the 31 of August, 1875, they arrived at a basis of settlement, but before closing made another unsuccessful attempt to obtain possession of the power of attorney from Mr. Schamberg. The postponed compromise was effected notwithstanding on August 11, by Mr. Kraus, as attorney in fact, and Mr. Franz, as administrator, by which the former was to receive $2,400 on the delivery to the administrator of a duplicate power of attorney, and the balance of the estate was to be paid to Mr. Franz. One thousand two hundred dollars were accordingly paid in pursuance of the compromise, and Mr. Kraus left the same evening for New York on his way to Germany. At the Union Depot Bitner had met Mr. Schamberg, who then said to him that he had written to Germany, and offered the heirs "$800 more than he (Kraus) had settled for." Subsequently Mr. Schamberg purchased the interest of the sisters of John Hufnagle in the estate for the sum of 5,400 guelders, or about $2,700, and now claims the whole estate under his assignment, and repudiates the compromise. Mr. Franz sought to enforce the compromise.

Then follows the opinion which is so lengthy that the crowded state of our columns this morning forbids its reproduction in its entirety. The gist of it is as follows:

1. The parties to the compromise were entirely competent to enter into the contract. (1). Conrad Kraus was vested with [illegible] and reasonable, beneficial [illegible] sanctioned on sufficient consideration.

3. That the terms of the compromise are fair and reasonable scarcely seems to admit of a doubt. The attorney in fact had ample time for investigation. There is no proof of concealment or misrepresentation made, nor a fraud exercised by the administrator with reference to the character and value of the estate, and to the circumstances of the death of John Hufnagle and wife. The amount which Mr. Schamberg claims to have paid is very little in excess of that which, by the compromise, was to have been paid to the attorneys in fact.

4. A consideration is always implied in the compromise of doubtful and conflicting rights. Brown vs. Sloan. The peculiar circumstances of this case was such as to raise serious doubts. The question involved was new in Pennsylvania and difficult of solution. Which of the various rules which prevailed in other States would have an important bearing on the rights of the parties, but was unknown. The right was therefore uncertain. The validity of such compromises as the present, does not depend on the merits of the controversy upon which they are founded: it is sufficient if the *parties themselves* believe the right to be doubtful.

Such a compromise was beneficial to the parties interested, in that it prevented the accumulation of costs and expenses, and the hazards of litigation. It substituted certainty for uncertainty, and gave the parties the right to the present possession of the estate.

The compromise made by C. Kraus, as attorney in fact, and C. Franz, as administrator, was then made by parties competent to contract, fairly, reasonably, beneficial, and based on sufficient consideration, and was therefore valid.

[illegible] no appeal.

The Law of Special Deposits.

We clip the following from the *Commercial* of last Saturday:

The numerous recent bank robberies have attracted attention to the law governing the responsibility of banks that accept special deposits of bonds and other valuables and get no compensation for their trouble.

We presume that most of the banks of this city have large amounts of securities in their vaults belonging to their depositors. These deposits are taken because it seems ungracious to decline, although every bank officer would be glad to be rid of the trouble and danger of their custody.

In accepting such trusts depositors should be impressed with the fact that the banks accept no responsibility for their safe-keeping. The decisions of the courts are ample, which throw the risk on the owner in all cases. The Vermont Supreme Court in 857 (Wday vs. First National Bank of Brattleboro) held that "the cashier of a national bank has no power to receive special deposits on behalf of the bank for the accommodation of depositors, or to bind the bank to any liability," and this view was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States at last March (First National Bank of Lyons vs. Ocean National Bank), who held that power in bank officers to bind a bank extends only to their ordinary duties, that the business of receiving special deposits cannot be undertaken without express authority by the Board of Directors, and a single transaction is beyond the defined powers of an officer. Such a transaction is the act of a bank officer individually, and even if he should undertake its risk, the liability would extend only to himself. The depositor must show that his deposits were received by authority of the directors, or that the bank (not its officer) had knowledge of the matter, and [illegible] during and previous to the Controller Hulburd, in 1868, held the receipt of valuables for custody to be a positive transgression of the Banking act; it is certainly not within the meaning of the term "deposits" in section eight, and is outside of the law.

The Safe Deposit Company is the only institution that undertakes to keep valuables for a consideration, and the only one that in case of robbery could be held responsible for loss.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

This evening Effie Ellsler appears as *Pauvrette* in "The Avalanche, or Under the Snow," a play which had a very successful fortnight's run in Cleveland with Miss Ellsler as the star. She is a young, handsome and able actress, and deserving of plenty of patronage.

Library Hall.

Mme. Arabella Goddard's first concert will be given this evening. The programme includes selections from Mozart, Coenen, Beethoven, Mercadante, Ariard, Abt, Handel and other eminent musical composers. Madame Goddard, one of the finest pianists the Pittsburgh public ever heard, will be assisted by Miss Kendall, Louis Melbourne, Mark Keiser, and Carl Loesch.

Coming Amusements.

To-morrow evening a series of tableaux vivant will be given at Library Hall for the benefit of St. Peter's Episcopal church; on Wednesday evening "The Lady of Lyons" will be performed at the same place by the Bulwer Club, and on Friday a Newsboy's concert will be given at the Academy of Music.

Trimble's Varieties.

None are more popular in this city than the Freeman Sisters, who are on the bills for this evening at Trimble's. Their specialities are always bright and attractive, and this winter they bring with them some new ones. Other new attractions are Emerson and Clark, Adelaide Miller and the Cawthorne Children.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The churches were well attended yesterday.

····Steel hoops for baling cotton are now being made in this city.

····Fifth avenue was traversed yesterday by sports and their fast horses.

····Select Council meets again this afternoon to consider the appropriation ordinance.

····The Oakland cars were jammed yesterday with city folks seeking the fresh air of the East End.

····The air is full of political combinations being made that may change the complexion of things considerably.

····A benefit to aid the Mute Sabbath school will be given this evening in Rev. Milligan's church, Eighth street.

····A little son of Collector Davis is in a serious condition because of injuries received from a fall about ten days ago.

····A temperance jubilee will be held in the Third Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue, to-morrow afternoon and evening.

····On Saturday evening Wm. Brown, who was somewhat intoxicated, had his pocket picked of $35 on Preble avenue, Allegheny.

····Rev. Scovel will continue his evening meetings in the First Church, Wood street, during the week. Young men are especially invited.

····The Third Church people welcomed their new pastor yesterday by decorating the pulpit with the most fragrant flowers that could be had.

····To-morrow will be Washington's birthday, and a legal holiday. Parties having notes coming due should pay them today and save protest fees.

····John Laverty, one of the Allegheny detective force, was dismissed on Saturday for not obeying the orders of the Mayor. The vacancy has not yet been filled.

····The employment of private police by the citizens of Allegheny is becoming quite general. Mayor Phillips has sworn in a considerable number within a few days past.

····The Democratic primary elections were held on Saturday. The conventions to select delegates to the State Convention at Lancaster on the 22d prox. will be held to-morrow.

····The prospect for an active base ball campaign this season is bright. All the amateur clubs of Western Pennsylvania that made good records last year have reorganized.

····Robert Riley, formerly a resident of Allegheny city, and having relatives living there now, was murdered recently at Salt Lake City by Louis Ordner. Deceased was about thirty-five years of age.

····Margaret Smith was arrested on Saturday by officer Mike Mulvaney for stealing dishes from the queensware store of M. W. Sackett & Co., on Liberty street. An information for larceny was made against her.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

In the voluntary assignment of the International Building and Loan Association, the report of Appraisers was presented and bond approved.

Jane A. Swisshelm vs. James Swisshelm et al. Master's report presented and approved.

In the matter of the distribution of the balance in the hands of Charlotte Blume, assignee of Charles L. Blume, of felonious assault and battery having been made against him.

In the habeas corpus proceedings of Joseph Johnston vs. Catharine Malone, reported last Saturday, petitioner's counsel, whom Johnston wanted possession of, was returned to her father, it appearing that he desired to send her to Ireland.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges White and Kirkpatrick.)

J. C. Smith vs. Harriet Smith. Subpoena in divorce awarded.

Sarah Ann Garby, by her next friend, vs. Herman Garby. Libel in divorce; subpoena awarded.

John Schwinberger vs. Nancy Schwinberger. Same action.

McGeary vs. Updegraft. Motion and reasons for new trial. Argued by Gamble for defendant.

The city of Pittsburgh vs. Daniel Donahue. Judgment for want of sufficient affidavit of defense.

Same vs. Same et al. Mitchell. Same action.

Chas. King et al. vs. Edward Lawrence. Auditor's report presented and confirmed *nisi*.

In the case of the Commonwealth *ex rel.*, Isabella Walton vs. Uriah Walton, the defendant having been adjudged a lunatic, Joseph Walton was appointed committee of the same, to give bond in $1,500.

Motions for To-Day.

McFarland et al. vs. Walker.
Same vs. Globe M. L. Insurance Company.
Devore et al. vs. Cruzan et al.
Harris et al. vs. Combs.
Pollock vs. Gallagher.
Hutchinson vs. McCullough et al.
Weldin et al. vs. McDermott.
Wood vs. Pittsburgh.
Bush vs. Ehlert.
Gumber vs. Schaffer.
Seaton vs. Negley et al.
Lewis vs. Same.
Carr et al. vs. Doemberger.
Chalfant vs. Hurlon.
Same vs. Miller.

Orphans' Court.

(Before Judge Hawkins.)

Estate of James Welsh deceased. Return of sale made and confirmed *nisi*.

Estate of Caleb Russell deceased. Opinion rendered; elsewhere referred to.

Estate of Caleb Russell deceased. Order made awarding the fee and premises to purchaser at the recent sale.

Estate of John Gowan deceased. Widow's appraisment presented and approved *nisi*.

Estate of Edmund Hyde deceased. Rule on Case and John Wilson. Citation awarding appointment of Elenor Jones as one of the appraisers of partition; George Hyde took the estate at the appraisement.

Considerable other routine business of no public importance was transacted.

Court Brevities.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 2 on Saturday, Joseph Henigen and his wife Mary Jane, in right of the latter, filed a bill in equity for divorce against Edward Riley. The bill sets forth that Mrs. Henigen's father, Mathew Riley, left to her by will ninety acres of ground in Baldwin township. The defendants, Mr. and Mrs. Packard, Bishop Domenec and others were also left certain property. The will directed that the oratrix and defendant should receive equal portions. Mrs. Riley, Packard and Bishop Domenec, and Oratrix being advised that a general exchange of releases was necessary to perfect titles, met with others in December, 1874, to effect that object. Oratrix alleges full compliance in those who had the business in charge, affixed her name to certain papers without having their contents made known to her. Afterwards she learned that one of the papers was a release to defendant of 45 acres of the 90 named. The defendant has obtained possession of the paper, and by fraudulent representations to a magistrate obtained his certificate to the acknowledgement thereof by oratrix. The defendant has had a deed made out from the land upon such certificate, which does much injury to oratrix. The Court is therefore asked to give relief.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 1, Saturday, H. B. Cochran, guardian of Herbert S., James A. and Sarah A. Wilkinson, minor children of Sarah J. G. Wilkinson, deceased, filed a bill in equity against David L. Calhoun to secure the partition of 117 and 117 acres of land in Mifflin township.

The "Mine Inspectors'" Bill.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

PITTSBURGH, February 19, 1876.

There is an infamous bill before the Legislature creating a Board of Mine Inspectors, with salaries from $2,500 to $2,000 per year—$2,500 for Superintendent of Boards and $2,000 for assistants. Now it would seem that some time the American people would revolt against these unblushing iniquities; her industries crippled and broken down with an unsupportable load, occasioned by taxing all kinds of business, to keep up a set of idle loafers who are too lazy to work, all of which the laborers and the consumers have to pay. Then see the modest salaries they ask. These Inspectors were a set of worthless miners who have for years been agitating and creating trouble with miners and employers. Who never earned $1,000 a year. Who know as much about a coal mine as some of our intelligent mules that work in them, and now they want salaries that the men owning mines will have to get with all their capital in. Certainly our people have good reason to tremble when our legislators are in session, composed, as they are generally, of inexperienced men, who do not care, so they are kept there, for any of the interests of the country, and who are fit subjects to be duped by all such silly measures